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POLITICAL.

Republican State Conventions in Missouri and Indiana.

General Thos. Browne Nominated for Governor in the Latter State.

Resolutions Adopted—Delegates Chosen to the National Convention.

National Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

Judge Davis Nominated to Succeed President Grant.

James Black, of Pennsylvania, the Presidential Nominee of the Prohibitionists.

Call for a Republican State Convention in Iowa.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Republican State Convention met at the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock this morning. Colonel John W. Foster, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Andrus, of this city, opened the Convention with prayer. The Committee appointed by the District delegations made their report, nominating for President of the Convention General Morton C. Hunter of Monroe County, one Vice President from each Congressional District, and E. W. H. Ellis for Principal Secretary, which was taken by unanimous consent.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of State officials. Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Tippecanoe County, General Ben. Harrison, of Indianapolis, and General Tom. Browne, of Randolph County, were put in nomination for Governor, resulting in the choice of General Browne on the second ballot. For Lieutenant Governor, Leonidas Sexton was nominated on the second ballot. For Congressman-at Large, Hon. Godlove S. Orth was nominated on the first ballot.

For Secretary of State, W. W. Curry, of Vigo County, on the first ballot; Auditor of State, A. Wildman, of Howard County; Treasurer of State, Jno. B. Glover, of Lawrence County; Reporter of Supreme Court, Colonel Jas. S. Black, of Marion County; Clerk of Supreme Court, Chas. Scholl, of Clark County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, B. W. Smith, of Marion County; Attorney General, Jos. C. Denny, of Knox County.

In response to a call, General Browne appeared and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

To say that I am sincerely thankful for the honor you have this day conferred upon me, that I am proud of the generous expression of your confidence is to express but feebly the emotions with which this occasion overwhelms me. To be nominated to a position of so much importance and dignity is indeed the most flattering to the ambition of a young man; but I accept the work you have assigned me, conscious of its responsibilities, and with a determination of devoting to it whatever of energy and ability I possess—(applause) I know, and I feel what I say, that you might have confided the cause to the keeping of safer and abler hands than mine, but I promise you zeal in the advocacy of Republican principles, and the strictest fidelity in the performance of every duty. [Prolonged applause.] It shall be my aim, indeed my highest ambition, to merit the great compliment you have paid me, and if in the past by eating meat I have offended my brother, I will eat no more meat while I live. [Shouts of applause renewed.]

After the first burst of approval had subsided, the General continued: Gentlemen, we must redeem Indiana. We can do it, and we will. [Applause.] Let us forget the dissensions that weaken us and the divisions that have crippled us. Let us forget our personal disappointments, and let us enter into the contest inspired and animated by the glory of our past achievements, and with a determination to conquer in the coming contest. If we make but a united fight, we can march right over the intrenchments of the enemy to a glorious victory; for the Republican party can point with pride to the work of its hand. It has written history for eternity. It has done that which the sentiment and the philosophers of the past omitted to do—it has put God in the Constitution by recognizing the rights of his creature-man, for "inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me," is the language of the Divine Law. [Applause.] Gentlemen, let us go into the canvass confident that victory will greet us. I should be very glad to speak further to you, but I am admonished that there is other work for the convention to do. I will give you an opportunity, if the Lord spares my health, and I believe He will, for I know He has work for me to do. [Laughter.] In the coming campaign, I will promise to make 250 speeches to you between this and the end of the campaign. (Applause.)

Upon the conclusion of Governor Browne's speech loud cries of "Orth" brought that gentleman to his feet, and in a few well-chosen words, he pledged his support to his successful competitor, returned thanks to his friends for the support tendered, and said, in the coming campaign, his bitterest enemy in Indiana could not say truly that he had failed in any respect in doing his duty.

The Committee to nominate delegates to the Republican National Convention and Presidential Electors for the State at Large reported the following names for Electors: General Nathan Kimball, Hon. J. S. Buckles, Captain John Schwartz, Hon. W. A. Woods. Delegates to the National Convention: Governor Conrad Baker, Hon. H. S. Lane, General George K. Steele.

The report was unanimously concurred in.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

The Republicans of Indiana, by their delegates in Convention assembled, in appealing once more to the people of this State for the support of their candidates for public offices declare first, that in the future, as in the past, we will adhere to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and firmly sustain the Constitution of the United States as the true basis of popular freedom, and will maintain the equal rights of all men before the law, and the authority of the National Government against all false theories of States Rights.

2. We therefore approve of the act of Congress and of the Administration which puts the rights of all citizens under the protection of the national authority when they are assailed by hostile legislation, or by the violence of armed associations, whether open or secret, and we demand the enforcement of the laws that these rights may be securely and amply protected wherever and whenever invaded.

3. We congratulate the country on the complete restoration of the Union; now, as heretofore, remember with gratitude our brave soldiers and seamen who imperilled their lives in the country's service, and saved the nation in the hour of her peril, and declare that our obligation to them shall never be forgotten. We demand that the bounties and pensions now, or which may be, provided shall be paid without cost to the recipients; and that the widows and orphans of the gallant dead, the wards of the nation, shall receive the nation's protection, and while cheerfully assuming all these burdens we could not forget, and the American people cannot forget, that to the Democratic party, North and South, we owe all the calamities of the late slaveholders' rebellion.

4. That we endorse the action of Congress and of the Administration in maintaining the traditionary policy of the nation of living in friendly relations with other Governments; yet avoiding entangling alliances with them, as evidenced in checking hostile expeditions from our shores; refusing to interfere in domestic revolutions anywhere our sympathies are strongly enlisted, and agreeing to the arbitration of disputed claims, while demanding admission for wrong done, that we approve the action of Congress and of the present Administration in all their efforts to reduce the expenditures of the several departments, and in the reduction of the tariff and internal tax as rapidly as the exigencies of the Government will admit, while continuing to maintain public credit by the sure and gradual payment of the debt of the nation, and by discharging the obligations due her soldiers, sailors, and pensioners.

6. That we favor all efforts looking to the development of the great industrial interests of the State, and we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in any revision of the tariff to secure to the coal and iron interest of our State all incidental protection consistent with a due regard to the principles of reducing the burden of taxation.

7. That the adherence of Congress and the Administration to the present financial policy, in spite of the hostility of political opponents, has been fully justified by the security and increased confidence it has given to all the business affairs of the country.

8. That the financial affairs of the State and nation should be conducted on principles of economy. Useless offices should be abolished and salaries limited to a fair compensation. We recommend the abolition of the offices of State Agent and State Printer.

9. We oppose the further grants of public lands to railroad or other corporations, and demand that the public domain be reserved for the use of actual settlers and obligations of the country to its brave defenders and purposes of general education.

10. That Congress ought to interfere for the protection of immigrants to shield them from the unjust exactions levied upon them in the shape of capitation taxes under the laws of New York and other seaboard States, the line of policy of the country being to extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of other countries to cast their lot with us, and share on perfect terms of equality the blessings which we enjoy.

11. We approve the efforts being made for the vindication of honest government by the exposure, removal, and punishment of corrupt officials whether of municipalities, state, or nation, and announce an unrelenting hostility to all attempts by corporations, monopolies, or conventions to influence the elections of legislators of States by these corrupt means.

12. That, as general dissemination of knowledge among the people is essential to the existence of a free Republic, we hold the public free schools to be the safeguard of our liberties, and pledge ourselves to cherish and maintain them.

13. That we are in favor of such a provision of our Criminal Code as will secure the more speedy and effectual administration of justice, and such wise and judicious legislation as will enforce individual responsibility for all acts affecting public interests.

14. That the efforts now being made by the workingmen of the nation to improve their own condition and more completely to indicate their independence of class subordination meet our cordial approbation, and for proof that the Republican party is the true friend of the laborer, we point to the fact, that, while opposing all attempts to array capital and labor against each other as mutually destructive, it has been by the efforts of this party that labor has been emancipated from the ownership of capital, free homesteads provided for settlers of the public domain, the hours of labor reduced, and complete equality of rights established before the law; and, therefore, we invite workingmen to seek whatever further advantage or amelioration they may desire within the advance of the party of liberty and equality.

15. We favor the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, to prohibit the State from assuming, or paying the Canal debt, which was charged exclusively on the Wabash & Erie Canal, under the Legislature of 1846.

16. We endorse the administration of Governor Conrad Baker, and applaud the firm, able, and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of the high office. That our Senator and Republican members of Congress deserve the approbation of their constituents for the firm, able, and energetic manner in which they have discharged their duties.

17. That the administration of General Grant has been consistent with the principles of the Republican party and eminently just, wise, and humane, and such as fulfils his pledges, and deserves our cordial support, and therefore we instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for the renomination of Grant and Colfax as our candidates for President and Vice President.

The resolutions were adopted amid deafening cheers and applause. But one single negative was given.

The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—The State Republican Convention, holding at the Capitol to-day, is very fully attended, all parts of the State being represented.

The Convention was not called to order until 12 o'clock. General Shepard, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, taking the chair. General Shepard delivered a brief address, referring to the reunited condition of the Republican party in Missouri, and expressing his gratification at seeing in the Convention equal numbers of delegates from the Liberal and Radical wings of the party.

The election of temporary officers of the Convention resulted in the choice of Colonel Van Horn, of Kansas City, for temporary President, and Benjamin H. Wilson, of Saline, for Secretary.

The Convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock. Before the recess, Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, addressed the Convention, advising a closer union of the party, and the abolition of all difference among the Republicans.

Upon the reassembly of the Convention in the afternoon, as the Committee were not ready to report, Hon. J. H. Stover was requested to make an explanation to the Convention of the manner in which he got into the New York *Tribune* in connection with Colonel Grosvenor. He replied by stating that there could be but two political parties in Missouri,—the Republican and Democratic,—and declared himself for the Republicad.

The Committee on Credentials reported upon the delegates. The report showed the number present to be over 600.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported through its Chairman, Governor E. O. Stanard, for President. Hon. Geo. H. Shields, of Marion, with one Vice President from each Congressional District, and five Secretaries. The report was adopted.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Shields addressed the Convention briefly returning thanks for the honor conferred, and stated the desires of the party to be favorable to Civil Service reform and general amnesty, stating to-day that the motto of the party is "universal amnesty for all, even the arch-traitor himself," thus effacing forever all traces of the civil war.

Mr. Shields also advocated the successful treaty with England and the Civil Service reform as the results of Republican rule.

Upon resolution, each Congressional delegation nominated three delegates and three alternates to the National Republican Convention, and the Chairmen of the various delegations nominated three delegates and three alternates from the State at large. The following are the delegates appointed:

First Congressional District—Chauncey J. Filley, Henry A. Clover, John C. Orrick; Alternates, W. Johnson, Wm. Krietar, Otto Landermann.

Second District—General Finkelnburg, Henry T. Blow, E. O. Stanard. Alternates, E. W. Bishop, J. S. Cavander, B. G. Gale.

Third District—Geo. A. Mosler, Gustave S. Gettam, B. Cathoun. Alternates, O. H. Adams, G. J. Van Allen, W. G. Stapp.

Fourth District—Colonel W. F. Cloud, J. F. Ellis, J. M. Filler. Alternates, W. E. Conner, J. H. Moore, A. T. Lewis.

Fifth District—Colonel John A. Stager, Hon. N. M. Williams, D. Q. Dollemeyer. Alternates, W. J. Ferrill, H. B. Johnson, G. B. Smith.

Sixth District—William Warner, J. J. Heisel, R. T. Van Horsh. Alternates, M. L. Lamotte, M. H. Laughlin, W. A. Lowe.

Seventh District—B. O. Thompson, N. H. Winters, John L. Bittenger. Alternates, Senator Vanderberg, J. J. Clark, B. F. Marshall.

Eighth District—H. F. Delmer, J. R. Peters, William Bishop. Alternates, J. B. Pratt, J. R. Winchell, J. M. London.

Ninth District—Edwin Draper, E. P. Dwier, T. Brewer. Alternates, C. W. Selfridge, G. R. Reich, E. Kempinsky.

Delegates at Large—Hon. John B. Henderson, S. S. Burdett, J. F. Benjamin, V. P. Wilder, T. L. Keller, and Moses Dixon.

The State Executive Committee for the ensuing year was next elected, as follows:

First District—J. P. Vastine, N. H. Harris, M. Helton.

Second District—H. T. Blow, C. Maguire, J. P. Coleman.

Third District—E. M. Winston, E. Civin, L. George.

Fourth District—C. C. Allen, H. Fletcher, M. Curtis.

Fifth District—M. Blair, H. P. Johnson, Geo. Buckhardt.

Sixth District—D. H. Porter, J. H. Beatty, J. E. Goldsworthy.

Seventh District—Jno. L. Bittinger, T. D. Neal, D. H. Hooper.

Eighth District—Geo. Shields, F. A. Johnson, D. S. Hooper.

Ninth District—T. H. Burick, H. Cornell, Geo. Buckner.

After which the Convention adjourned till 7:30 p. m.

At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform which was unanimously adopted:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled, declare as follows:

1. We congratulate the people of Missouri and the United States that the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated by the National Convention of 1868, and which have determined the internal and foreign policy of our Government, have realized blessings of peace and prosperity at home, and vindicated the honor, stability and power of the American Republic among the nations of the world, and we reaffirm our adherence to those principles.

2. We heartily endorse the present National Administration in the conduct of the national affairs, and point with patriotic pride to its great and lasting achievements. It has given to the country peace and prosperity; it has fulfilled its pledge that the will of the people should be the paramount law of its action. It has established the credit of the country on a firm financial basis by a steady adherence to its obligations so plighted faith, enhanced the value of public securities, and appreciated the National currency to the verge of the gold standard. It has reduced the public debt beyond all precedent, and in the same time relieved the industry of the country from the vast burdens of taxation by a tax imposed upon the people for the preservation of the Republic. It has rebuked corruption and dishonesty wherever found to exist, and with a firm, inspiring justice, it has meted out punishment wherever the law has declared punishment to be due. It has corrected abuses and chronic evils inherited from the past. It has inaugurated and made zealous endeavors to secure a practical and efficient Civil Service reform; it has adopted a successful and humane Indian policy; it executed with a firm hand the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution and laws of Congress; and finally, it has negotiated a treaty with Great Britain in settlement of intricate and threatening complications, which is no less glorious as an indication of the honor of the American flag than it is distinguished in establishing a great and Christian principle of international law.

3. That inasmuch as the discouraging elements of other States are now looking to Missouri for the confirmation of their hopes of a division in our ranks, we take this occasion to proclaim to the Republicans of the nation that the party in this State is now united, vigorous and enthusiastic; there is no cause for schism, and there is no schism; that it will poll the full Republican vote of the State for the nominee of the National Republican Convention; that the present so-called Liberal Republican faction, if considered apart from the Democratic party, as it should not be, is contemptible in numbers, too feeble to organize, and too cunning to expose its weakness by a separate organization; a mere clique of dissatisfied persons seeking to perpetuate a division which is now utterly groundless with the endorsement of respectable Republicans, and embarrass the party.

4. We declare our unswerving confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and zealous devotion to the public interests of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. We pledge ourselves and the Republican party to abide by, support, and carry to victory the platform and candidates presented to the people by the National Convention, to be assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th of June next.

5. That in our opinion the true policy of the Government toward those lately in rebellion against its authority is general and universal amnesty, and to this end we endorse the recommendation of the President of the United States in his last annual message to Congress.

After the adoption of the platform the usual vote of thanks was passed, and the Convention adjourned and resolved itself into a mass meeting. Hons. E. O. Stanard, J. A. Joyce, P. Boyd, J. C. Orrick, Moses Dixon (colored) and others, addressed the meeting at length. During the progress of the Convention a strong effort was made to pass a resolution instructing the delegates to vote in the National Convention for Grant. The opposition to this course was too strong to secure an expression of the Convention to this effect.

NATIONAL LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—The National Labor Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock. President Chamberlain in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Mr. Cameron, Chairman of Committee on Platform, then read the following report to the President and members of the National Labor Reform Convention:

Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Platform herewith submit the following as the fruits of their labor.

We hold that all political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority and established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights and entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents, and no man, or set of men, are entitled to special emoluments, privileges, or immunities from the Government; and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles, without moral binding force, should be repealed; and, believing that all evils resulting from unjust legislation, now affecting the industrial classes, can be removed by the adoption of the following declaration; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium, founded on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal-tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3 65-100 per cent, subject to future legislation by Congress.

2. That the national debt should be paid in good faith, according to the original agreement, at the earliest option of the Government, without mortgaging the property of the people, or the future earnings of labor, to enrich a few capitalists at home and abroad.

3. That the people demand that the burdens of the Government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes and interests, and that the exemption from taxation of Government bonds bearing extortionate rates of interest, is a violation of just principles of the Revenue law.

4. That the enlightened spirit of the age demands the abolition of the system of contract labor in our prisons and other reformatory institutions.

5. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted free of cost to landless settlers only in amounts not exceeding 160 acres of land.

6. That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free such articles as we that neither produce nor grow, and lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury and upon such articles of manufacture as (we having the raw material in abundance) will assist in further developing the resources of the country.

7. That the presence in the country of Chinese laborers, imported by capitalists in large numbers for servile use, is an evil entailing want and its attendant train of misery and crime on all classes of the American people and should be prohibited by legislation.

8. That we ask for the enactment of a law by which all mechanics and day laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government, whether directly or indirectly through persons, firms, or corporations contracting with the State, shall conform to the reduced standard of eight hours a day recently adopted by Congress for National employes, and also for an amendment to the acts of incorporation for cities and towns by which all laborers and mechanics employed at their expense shall conform to the same number of hours.

9. That the protection of life, liberty, and property are the three cardinal principles of government, and the first two more sacred than the latter; therefore the money necessary for prosecuting wars should, as it is repaid, be assessed and collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed as a burden for posterity.

10. That it is the duty of the Government to exercise its power over railroads and telegraph corporations, and that they shall not, in any case, be privileged to exact such rates of freight, transportation or charges, by whatsoever name, as may bear unduly or inequally upon either producer or consumer.

11. That, as both history and experience teach us that power ever seeks to perpetuate itself by any and by all means at its command, and that its prolonged possession in the hands of one person is always dangerous to the liberties of the people; and believing, too, that the spirit of our organic laws and the stability of our institutions are best obeyed on the one hand and on the other by a regular constitutional change in the Chief Executive of the country at each quadrennial election; therefore, we are in favor of limiting the occupancy of the Presidential chair to one term.

12. That fitness, and not political or personal considerations, should be the only recommendation to public office, either appointive or elective, and any or all laws looking to the establishment of this principle are heartily approved.

13. That we deem it expedient for Congress to revise the Patent laws so as to give labor more fully the benefit of its own inventions.

14. That we demand the subjection of the military to the civil authority, and the confinement of its operations to national purposes alone.

15. That we are in favor of granting general amnesty, and restoring the Union at once on the basis of equality of rights and privileges to all, the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together and restore the people of the Government.

After a lengthy discussion the platform was unanimously adopted.

The afternoon session was devoted to the nomination of candidates, the nominees for President being Geary, of Pennsylvania; Palmer, of Illinois; Davis, of Illinois; Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts; Julian, of Indiana; Parker, of New Jersey, and Greeley and Day, of New York. On the fourth ballot Judge Davis was nominated by an overwhelming majority, and amid the wildest enthusiasm.

The candidates for Vice President were Parker, of New Jersey; Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, and Thos. C. Ewing, of Ohio. On the second ballot Parker was nominated unanimously.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Groom, of New York; Trevelieck, of Michigan; Cameron, of Illinois; Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, and Puett, of Indiana, were appointed to wait on the nominees and notify them of the action of the Convention.

After the appointment of a National Executive Committee, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION MASS CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—The National Prohibition Mass Convention met here this morning, in Comstock's Opera House. One hundred and ninety-four delegates were present from nine States.

Rev. John Russell, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order, and Hon. Gideon T. Stewart, of Ohio, welcomed the delegates in a few remarks, urging the adoption of a platform that should place them before the country in no uncertain position.

Hon. Henry Fisher, of Michigan, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio, Secretary.

After the appointment of the usual committee, a permanent organization was effected by electing as President Hon. Samuel Chase.

Vice Presidents, Milton Kennedy, of Ohio; Rev. T. W. Dennison, of the District of Columbia; F. I. Smith, of Illinois; Hon. Samuel Mayale, of Minnesota; Charles P. Russell, of Michigan.

Secretaries, Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio; G. F. McFarland, of Minnesota; J. W. McFarland, of Illinois.

Mr. Chase thanked the Convention, in a few remarks, declaring the persons present justified in meeting in convention and forming a new party, because both the Republican and Democratic parties ignored the question of temperance.

The Convention then took a recess.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

While the Committee on platform were preparing their report, speeches were made by Mr. Broadford and Mrs. Goff, of Penn., and Mrs. Swisshelm.

A despatch was sent to the Catholic Temperance Convention in session in Baltimore, expressing kindly greeting.

The Committee on platform made their report. After a long discussion the resolutions were adopted.

The preamble recites that protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and every citizen who yields obedience to the just commands of the government is entitled to the full, free, and perfect protection of that government in all the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, and that traffic in intoxicating liquors greatly impairs the personal security and personal liberty of a large mass of the citizens, and renders private property insecure, and that all political parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on this question; therefore as a National Convention we adopt the following declaration of principles:

1. That while we acknowledge the pure patriotism and profound statesmanship of those patriots who laid the foundation of this Government, securing at once the rights of the States severally, and their irrevocable union by the Federal Constitution, we would not merely garnish the sepulchres of our republican fathers, but we do hereby renew our solemn pledges of fealty to the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and our Federal Constitution; that the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong, of unequalled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, but imperatively demanding for its suppression effective legal prohibition, both by State and national legislation.

The resolutions declare that there can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing party competition for the liquor vote; that any party not openly opposed to the traffic experience shows, will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away at public morals, the purity of the ballot, and every object for the good government for the party's success; that as prohibitionists, they will individually use all their efforts to persuade men from the use of intoxicating liquor; that all persons are invited to assist in this movement; that competency and honesty are indispensable qualifications for holding office; that removals from public office for mere political difference of opinion are wrong; that fixed and moderate salaries of public officers should take the place of fees and perquisites, and means taken to prevent corruption and encourage economy; that the President and Vice President should be elected directly by the people; that we are in favor of a sound national currency, adequate to the demands of business, and convertible into gold and silver at the will of the holder, and the adoption of every measure compatible with justice and public safety, to appreciate our present currency to a gold standard; that the rates of ocean and inland postage, and railroad and telegraph lines, and water transportation should be made low as possible by law; that we are opposed to all discrimination in favor of capital against labor, as well as all monopoly and class legislation; that removals of the burdens imposed by the traffic in intoxicating drinks will practically promote labor reform; that suffrage should be granted to all persons without regard to sex; that the fostering and extension of common schools is the primary duty of the Government; that a liberal policy should be pursued to promote foreign immigration.

Nominations for President being in order, a large number of names were presented, among them David Davis, of Illinois; Chief Justice Chase, B. F. Butler, James Black, of Pennsylvania, Gerrit Smith, J. D. Cox, and Horace Greeley. All of these names were referred to special Committees who reported the names of James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice President.

The report was unanimously agreed to, and the Convention adjourned *sine die* at 10½ p. m.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 22.—The Republican State Central Committee, issued a call for a Republican State Convention to be held at this place on Wednesday, March 27, for the purpose of selecting twenty-two delegates to the National Union Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of June. No other business will be transacted. Another Convention will probably be called in September to nominate candidates for State officers.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee met this afternoon to determine upon a day for holding the Democratic State Convention. After considerable discussion, it was decided to hold it on Wednesday, June 12, the basis to be one delegate for every 100 votes cast for Secretary of State in 1870.

UTAH.

The Japanese Embassy Start for Ogden—A Huge Petition En Route for Washington.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 22.—The Japanese Embassy left for Ogden, bound eastward, this morning.

A telegraph despatch was received last night that the road was open.

It is storming here now, and there are apprehensions of another blockade.

In the Convention, the entire day was occupied by speeches eulogistic of General Washington.

Chief Justice McKean and the Associate Press Agent, Gould, left for the East this morning, Mr. Gould in charge of a mammoth petition endorsing Judge McKean. He will present it in person to President Grant.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The barometer will probably continue to rise, with cold northwest winds and clear weather, in the Middle and Eastern States for Friday. A falling barometer and rising temperature will prevail by Friday morning from the lower lakes to Missouri, and northwestward. Increasing southerly winds and threatening weather will extend by Friday noon throughout the Upper Mississippi Valley, with possibly high southeast winds in the Southern and Gulf States.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The spoke factory of Birnell & Co., and an adjoining dwelling, at St. Mary's, Ohio, is reported to have been burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000, with no insurance on the factory.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 21.—An extensive fire occurred this evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, in a small wooden building on the corner of Main and Seneca streets. The flames speedily communicated to the Brevoort House, a three-story building, unoccupied at the time; also, to several tenement houses, before the fire could be subdued, totally consuming all. The fire is supposed to have been caused by incendiaries. Insurance light.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—B. A. Street's cotton knitting mill, and Coffin & Simpson's flour mill, at Kenwood, just below this city, burned this afternoon. Total loss about $60,000; partially insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—A fire at Selins' Grove, Pa., last night, destroyed twelve dwellings, five stores, a Baptist Church, and twelve stables and barns. Loss, $100,000.

MICHIGAN.

Convention of Delegates of Young Men's Christian Associations at East Saginaw—Officers for the Ensuing Year—County Supervisors' Convention—Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The State Convention of delegates for the Young Men's Christian Associations has just adjourned at East Saginaw, to meet next year at Grand Rapids. Its sessions were well attended, but there was no business of a formal nature transacted beyond the election of the following officers: President—Lucius C. Storrs, of East Saginaw. Vice Presidents, Samuel W. Duffield, of Ann Arbor; A. J. Aldrich, of Coldwater. Corresponding Secretary, L. A. Cornell, of Ionia. Recording Secretary, E. L. Parsons, of Olivet. Treasurer, H. L. Harrison, of East Saginaw. Executive Committee, Bradford Smith, of Detroit; Walter A. Brooke of Ann Arbor; C. T. Wicks, of East Saginaw; Emery Tuttle, of Grand Rapids; George O. Robinson, of Detroit. Mr. F. D. Taylor was re-elected to corresponding membership for Michigan of the International Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In regard to the new State public school, authorized at the last session of the Legislature, Hon. Charles E. Mickley, one of the Commissioners to locate it, writes that nothing will be done in the way of determining the location until spring.

Washington's birthday has only been observed to-day by the closing of the banks, Post Office and Courts. The State Association of County School Superintendents has adjourned at Port Huron, to meet on Sept. 10 at Lansing. The only business that was not of a purely professional character transacted was the election for the ensuing year of the following officers: President, George H. Bottsford, of Hillsdale. Vice Presidents, J. S. Goodman, of Saginaw; Willard Stearns, of Lenawee; A. A. Luce, of Branch; E. G. Hall, of Kalamazoo. Secretaries, E. Willard of Monroe; Charles O. Curtis, of Isabella Executive Committee, J. A. Corbin, of Oakland; W. J. Bennett, of Jackson; E. G. Cook, of Shiawassa; J. H. Vincent, of Lapeer; C. A. Gower, of Genesee.

NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Everything has worn a holiday appearance in this city to-day. Public business was wholly suspended. Flags are flying from hotels, public places, and many private residences. Broadway is thronged with huge crowds of pedestrians. The procession of the American Protestant Association passed off quietly. About 400 marched through the streets escorted by about seventy policemen. The order of United American Mechanics were out to the number of about four thousand which included the delegations from Jersey City, Pennsylvania and Brooklyn, and adjacent places, and duly paraded. One feature in the procession was the carriage of General Washington, drawn by four gray horses. The display was very fine.

SMALL-POX.

The Board of Health have discovered a case wherein a small-pox patient had been sent from New Brunswick, N.J., to this city, by the authorities there. The matter is to be laid before Governor Hoffman for his action.

BURNED TO DEATH.

An octogenarian, named Margaret Watson, yesterday morning, while indulging in her habit of smoking in bed, set the bed on fire, and was burned to death.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

The indicted Ringites of Jersey City, comprising three Police Commissioners, three Fire Commissioners, and the Chief of Police, were yesterday arrested and held to bail, some in $8,000, and some in $4,000.

MAYOR HALL.

It has been arranged that Wheeler H. Peckham will represent the prosecution in the trial of Mayor Hall, on Monday next. Hall will defend himself in person, assisted by his law partner, Vanderpool.

THE JUDGES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature still continue their investigations into the conduct of Judges Barnard and Cardozo in response to the surprise of the public. Judge Cardozo was present yesterday, with his counsel. Several lawyers testified concerning the famous "Black Friday" gold suits, but nothing startling was developed. Judge Barnard was outside of the Committee-room last evening. His counsel has asked to be informed of the nature of the charges against him. The *World* thinks these Judges should resign.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT TO.

At a meeting of the Union League Club, to-night, a report was made, showing that the single sect of Roman Catholics has, by its alliance with the Tammany Ring, drawn from the treasury of the city and county of New York, within the last three years, for the support of its convents, churches, schools, and asylums, $1,396,388, while all the other sects obtained $329,373. It is also said to have secured for nothing the absolute title in fee to the whole block between Fifth and Fourth avenues, and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, valued at a million and a half, besides securing other blocks valued at two millions at a nominal rent. The club adopted resolutions favoring the passage by the Legislature of the Committee of Seventy charter, but asking the insertion of a clause prohibiting the granting of public money or property in aid of sectarian institutions by the city; for an amendment to the State Constitution to the same effect, as regards cities, towns, and State, and suggesting similar amendments to the National Constitution.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer and more active; superfine, $7.00; XX, $7.75@8 12½. Oats, 60@61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16 50@16.75. Bacon easier; 6¼@8¾@9c. Sugar-cured hams, 12¼@14c. All others unchanged.

COTTON—Dull. Sales, 2,500 bales. Good ordinary, 21½c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22½c. Receipts, 6,652 bales; exports, Liverpool, 1,660 bales; New York, 1,948 bales; stock, 233,573 bales.

—A fast train going west on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, while running at a high rate of speed, on Wednesday morning, ran into a heavy fall of rock, sixty miles east of Parkersburg, Va. The engine and baggage car were hurled down an embankment, and several passenger cars were thrown from the track. J. D. Dorsey, the engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman severely injured. The passengers escaped with slight injuries.

—The decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska is that the present extra session of the Nebraska State Legislature is illegal, the Court holding that the proclamation of Acting-Governor James, revoking the call of the President of the Senate, was authorized. The Legislature is disbanding.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this FRIDAY evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

U. O. A. B. Society will meet at the Workingmen's Hall on Saturday, Feb. 24, corner of Twelfth and Waller-sts., at 7½ p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLANK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

At CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

To Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements or Chairs and Bedsteads.

We offer for sale our Factory situated in the flourishing city of Davenport, Iowa, corner of Third and Farnum-sts., one block from Mississippi river, and two blocks from the depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Brick factory, three stories 45x75 feet, with brick addition for engine and boiler room and dry kiln. Also frame building, two stories, 30x80 feet, both heated by steam. Also sheds for storing stock. Engine 48 horse-power, boiler 28 feet long, 46 inches diameter. Our machinery is all complete, in good running order for manufacturing chairs and bedsteads, including one of Chase's "Automatic Lathes." Two full lots, each 64x150 feet. A good trade established. The best facilities of obtaining materials. Timber rafted from all the Upper Mississippi, and delivered at the factory for little above its value in the woods. These, with its location in one of the greatest railroad centres of the West makes it a rare opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the business. Possession given March 10. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of S. B. SINGLE, 74 Peck court, Chicago, or of the undersigned at Davenport, Iowa. DAHMS, SANGER & CO.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE & BINDERY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale, intact or separate, one of the largest and most complete MANUFACTURING STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS in the West. Supplied with all the latest improvements. The present proprietors are determined to sell, and can make unusual inducements in the way of price, long payments, and the turning over of a large and paying run of Bank, county, and mercantile trade. Address

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

Dealers in Bookbinder's Material; or the

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, who has been doing business under the firm name of E. G. L. Faxon & Co., has associated with him Mr. S. B. Jenkins, and has changed the firm name to F. R. Hilger, Jenkins & Co.

Feb. 17, 1872. F. R. HILGER.

BOOKS.

THE TO-MORROW OF DEATH.

BY LOUIS FIGUIER.

INTRODUCTION.

"Reader, you must die. Perhaps you will die to-morrow. What is going to happen to you, and what will you be on the to-morrow of your death? I speak not of your body; that will be of no more account than the vestments that cover it, or the shroud which will enwrap your remains. Like these vestments, like the funeral sheet with which you will be covered, your body will dissolve and its elements will lose themselves in the great material reservoirs of Nature,—in the air, in the earth, in the water. But your soul, whither will that go? That which in you has felt, has loved, has suffered, has been free,—what will become of it on the to-morrow of your death? You surely will not contend that your soul, as well as your life, will be annihilated on the day of your death, and that nothing will be left of that which beat in your bosom, which vibrated to emotions of happiness or of grief, to the gentle affections, to thousand passions and agitations of life. But where will that thinking soul go, which must endure beyond the tomb? What will become of it? And what will you be, oh reader! on the to-morrow of your death?

"Such is the question which it is attempted to fathom in this book."

The above is only a portion of the introduction to a most remarkable and long expected book, by Louis Figuier, entitled THE TO-MORROW OF DEATH; or THE FUTURE LIFE ACCORDING TO SCIENCE. Cloth, 16mo, 395 pages. Price, $1.75. Published by ROBERTS BROS., Boston, and for sale by

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

469 Wabash-av., CHICAGO.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750

ROOT & SONS,

MUSIC DEALERS.

NEW FIRM, NEW STORE. NEW STOCK, NEW AGENCIES. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WANT NEW CUSTOMERS, AND OLD ONES TOO.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

750 Wabash-av 750

BUSINESS CARDS.

To our Customers, Friends, and Acquaintance.

(Meat Market, established 1842.)

Washington Meat Market,

53 HUBBARD-COURT.

Before the fire, 58 to 62 Washington-st. Meat A No. 1, as formerly. All kinds of Meat. Our customers are our reference. Our name and reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of our meat. After a while I shall transfer my business to my sons, RUDOLPH and ALBERT, and I can guarantee their business integrity. RUDOLPH WEHRLE.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Flint and Sand Paper, Ground Flint and Emery, Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Saddlers' Hair, Cowhide Whips, etc.

47 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Chicago.

R. W. DOBSON, S. G. RHOADES.

DOBSON & RHOADES,

Civil Engineers, City and County Surveyors, Room 5, Nos. 19 and 21 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

P. J. SEXTON,

Carpenter Contractor and Builder,

Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 55, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A fine two-story and basement brick house on Indiana-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. This house is almost new, and is a very desirable residence, being built by the owner for his permanent home.

Four three-story brick houses on Indiana-av., just south of Thirty-second-st.

A three-story and basement marble front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

A three-story brick on Wabash-av., just north of Eighteenth-st. Also two-story and brick basement on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.

10 cottages on Vernon-st., just south of Thirty-first, of different sizes and prices.

100 feet front on Michigan-av., east side, running north to a wide alley from the corner of South Water.

44 feet front on west side of Michigan-av., running south to the corner of Fourteenth-st.

25 feet front on the east side of Michigan-av., 100 feet south of Fourteenth-st.

The above named property is offered on very favorable terms to purchasers. O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan-av.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at	$12.00
ERIE and WALNUT HILL	10.00
INDIANA BLOCK	8.00
HOCKING VALLEY	7.50
MINONK	6.50
WILMINGTON	6.00
PITTSBURGH, for Blacksmithing	9.00
LUMP LEHIGH	11.50
KENTUCKY CANNEL	11.00

DELIVERED.

Liberal reductions made for car lots.

Miner T. Ames & Co.,

No. 1 West Randolph-st.; corner Kinzie and Green; corner Kinzie and Elizabeth; and foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

CUTLERY, ETC.

HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE,

Cutlery Importers,

30 & 32 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

Have now in stock a large and varied assortment of Imported Pocket Knives and Scissors of every grade, and offer special inducements for orders to import, which will receive attention by our agents resident in the European manufacturing districts.

A full line of American Table Cutlery, of the latest styles and most approved manufacture, on hand.

TO RENT.

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

Is offered for lease, on favorable terms, to responsible parties.

This elegant Hotel, with its complete appointments and attractive surroundings, can be made the most popular resort of any hotel in the Western States.

Apply, in person, at the office of THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO., 706 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

M. M. SMITH & BRO.,

225 EAST JACKSON-ST.,

Distillers and Jobbers of Kentucky Whiskeys, Wines and Liquors. We invite the attention of the city and country trade to our superior facilities, large stock, and low prices.

INKS, &C.

INKS, MUCILAGE, &C.

Sanford's Writing Fluid, French Carmine Ink, Violet, Blue and Black Inks, Mucilage, Sealing Wax, &c. SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO., 223 Fulton-st., Chicago.

WHOLESALE WOOLLENS.

BIDDLE & BOYD,

(Successors to BIDDLE & HUNT),

274 East Madison-st.,

NEAR MARKET,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SPRING TRADE WITH A FULL LINE OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock is larger and more complete than ever before. We can fill country orders with promptness; no delay. SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS of all kinds. STATIONERY of all kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed. All the street cars on State-st. pass our store.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers,

781 AND 783 STATE-ST.

RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

RUBBER GOODS & BELTING.

Best Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Engine and Conducting Hose, Steam Packing of all kinds, Jewell's Oak Leather Belting, Rubber Clothing, Boots, &c., Carriage Cloth, Nursery Sheeting, Stationers' Bands and Rubber, Horse Covers & Interfering Straps, Wagon Springs, Nicholson's Files, Belt Hooks, Studs, and Rivets, Lace Leather and Tip Lacing.

HALLOCK & WHEELER,

Formerly 143 Lake-st. (established 1855), now

23 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

INSURANCE.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE, WESTERN, OF BUFFALO. BUFFALO CITY. CLEVELAND. STATE, OF CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price, by

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

386 WABASH-AV.

Washington Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of said Company, has this day declared a dividend of forty per cent, payable to creditors on and after Monday, 26th inst.

Claimants will please call on JAMES R. MILLER, Notary Public, 472 Wabash-av., and sign and acknowledge receipt, and remit them for collection.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, Receiver.

New York, Feb. 20, 1872.

Western, Buffalo Fire & Marine, Buffalo City.

I will buy, for a few days, claims against the above-named Companies. FRANK M. BRUCE, 78 West Randolph-st.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.

I will pay 94c for the April certificates. Will also buy the 4, 8, and 12 months, at full market price. R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

Great Western Insurance Company.

Creditors of the above Insurance Company will learn something to their advantage by calling on S. M. MILLARD, Att'y for Petitioning Creditors. Office, 468 Wabash-av., Room 4.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERTIFICATES.

I will pay the very highest market price for the April Certificates. Also, will buy the four, eight, and twelve month certificates.

JAMES B. STOREY, Private Banker, 161 South Clinton-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A stock of HARDWARE, STOVES, and CUTLERY, suitable for Western Trade, in exchange for $3,500 worth of A No. 1 CHICAGO SUBURBAN PROPERTY, that will increase in value 25 per cent a year. Address GEORGE A. ULEN, 181 South Morgan-st., Chicago.

To Vessel Men.

We want to purchase eight Barges suitable for lake navigation, of about 100 tons burthen each.

REYNOLDS & RICHBERG, Marine Lawyers, No. 5 Lind Block, n. w. cor. Randolph and Market-sts.

Wanted, Bookkeeper

For a lumber yard. Must be a good writer; quick at figures; accurate, and not afraid to work. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating age, references and salary required, to LUMBER, care Carrier 71.

OILS.

REFINED LARD. ALSO WINTER STRAINED LARD OILS, Machine & Burning Oils.

APPLY TO

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

STONE WARE, ETC.

R. ABBEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STONE WARE, GLASS WARE, Rockingham and Yellow Ware,

286 and 288 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. M. WEINBERGER and E. WEBER, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. C. M. WEINBERGER is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm, and will settle all accounts. C. M. WEINBERGER, E. WEBER.

Chicago, Feb. 19, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

BEARING 8 PER CENT INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, Free of Tax, AND IN Denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100,

Can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's munificent lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division 8 per cent, recently placed by us at 97 1-2, being now quoted at from 101 1-2 to 102 1-2 and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO. Bankers,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

TO LOAN.

Money at 8 and 10 per cent interest on good city suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 20, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In moderate sums, on first-class real estate security, payable in monthly instalments if desired, at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, 194 Twenty-second-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several large sums to loan on business property for a term of years at 9 per cent interest, and loans of $5,000 at 10 per cent interest. C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., 81 ft on Madison by 182 ft on Franklin, in one or more lots. 80 ft on Wells-st., between Monroe and Madison. Inquire of WM. BORDEN, 214 East Madison-st.

We have some good FENCING FLOORING for sale. SUMWALT & TEST, No. 143 West Lake-st.

$100,000

Worth of Watches, at almost your own price, to pay advances. Silver American, only $12; ladies' gold watches, $15; good open-face watches, $8; carpenters' and all kinds of tools, revolvers, violins, accordions, silk, cloth, clothing, etc., at half price. JAMES C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake. Cash paid for old gold, silver, and old watches.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING, THE BEST STYLE, WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

TO RENT.

NOW READY.

For rent, several fine offices in the new "Hartford Building," 49 LaSalle-st. Contain first-class vaults and usual conveniences. Apply to G. F. BISSELL, General Agent.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28. United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The following named Government Stores will be sold at public auction, at FORT GIBSON, IND. TER., sale to commence March 12, 1872: 300 cords wood, 200 tons hay, 7 army wagons, 1 ambulance, 2 benches, 30 double bunks, 2 cook stoves, 2 heating stoves, stove pipe, mess tables, office chairs, harness, saddles, bridles, wagon covers, saddle blankets, blacksmithing, carpenters' and wheelwrights' tools, 1 brick machine, 2 mowing machines, 4 horse rakes, 2 hay presses, bush hooks, coal hooks, mattocks, hoes, corn brooms, pumps, 1,431 lbs rope, etc. Also a quantity of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of uniform jackets, hat socks, musquito bars, spades, axes, tents, etc. By authority of the Secretary of War. L. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. General, C. Q. M. Dept. Mo. Office Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1872.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

36TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PHENIX INSURANCE COMP'Y,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

On the 1st day of January, 1872.

OFFICES IN BROOKLYN:

Phenix Building, 12 and 14 Court-st., W. D. No. 98 Broadway, Eastern District.

OFFICE IN CITY OF NEW YORK:

173 BROADWAY.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Sec'y Mar. Dep't.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

DANIEL F. FERNALD, Sec'y Brooklyn Dept.

CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Vice-President.

CAPITAL.

CAPITAL		$1,000,000.00
Gross Surplus	$868,509.07	
Less Liabilities	167,609.50	700,870.47
Net Assets		$1,700,870.47

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$78,785.44
Cash in hands of Agents, in course of transmission	63,267.71
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of unincumbered Real Estate (mostly Dwelling Houses in the City of Brooklyn), worth at least $906,400, rate of interest 7 per cent	344,445.00
Loans on demand, secured by pledges of good bank and other corporation stocks as collateral, the market value of which is at least $173,317, rate of interest 7 per cent	94,871.50
Bills receivable for Premiums on Ocean Marine and Inland Navigation risks	147,187.43
Invested in United States, State and County Bonds, market values	728,783.00
Debts for Premiums, Fire and Marine	15,441.00
Accrued Interest	15,783.87
Real Estate owned by the Company for offices	170,000.00
Wrecking Apparatus at Buffalo, N. Y.	17,000.00
Claims due Company for Salvages and Re-insurances	73,180.00
Other property, miscellaneous items	14,332.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,868,509.07

DECEMBER 31, 1871, the Company could have paid back its Capital to the stockholders, reinsured every risk in good Companies, paid off all Liabilities, and had net Reserve of over $171,875, after liquidating about $400,000 of the losses by the great fire in Chicago in October last. These results have been attained by a careful scrutiny of Risks, a careful selection of Agents, and an economical administration of the Company's affairs.

And, as in the above period, so few companies have "held their own," especial attention is requested to this showing of the onward progress of the PHENIX.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1872.

On this day the Directors of the PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY declared a semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE per cent, payable on demand.

CHICAGO OFFICE,

30 West Madison-st.

R. S. CRITCHELL, AGENT.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1872.

TRAVELERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872.

Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	[illegible]
Loans on First Mortgage Real Estate	[illegible]
Deferred premiums (being balance of semi-annual and quarterly premiums)	[illegible]
Accrued Interest (not due)	57,754.96
United States Government Bonds	341,740.00
State and Municipal Bonds	134,863.00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Bank Stock	[illegible]
Railway Passengers Assurance Co.'s Stock	[illegible]
Other Securities	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	[illegible]
Reserve for re-insurance, Life Department	[illegible]
Reserve for re-insurance, Accident Dep't	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	[illegible]
Surplus as regards policy holders	[illegible]

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Policies written in 1871 [illegible]

Whole number of Policies written to date [illegible]

Life Department organized July, 1866.

Principal Features—Ample Security, Low Premiums, Definite Contracts, and a Clear Cash Business.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of Accident Policies written in 1871 [illegible]

Cash received in premiums for same [illegible]

Gain in Net Premiums over 1870 [illegible]

Whole number of Accident Policies written [illegible]

Whole number of Claims paid to date [illegible]

Accident Department organized April, 1864.

Has paid SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY, from the start, in Benefits to Policy Holders.

General Accident Policies, for the year or month, written by Agents. Insures men of all occupations.

J. G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

CHAS. E. WILSON, Ass't Sec'y.

GEO. B. LESTER, Act'y.

Agencies in all principal cities and towns of United States and Canadas.

JULIUS WHITE, Manager and Adjuster.

J. H. NOLAN, State and City Agent, Room 4 Central Union Block.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Army Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 16, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 18, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the period commencing April 1, 1872, and ending Dec. 31, 1872, on the following route:

From Saint Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory and Forts Richardson and Griffin, Texas.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rates per one hundred (100) pounds at which the service will be performed from point to point.

The total weights to be transported will not exceed two million (2,000,000) pounds to each of the posts named as points of destination.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes, or certified check on some responsible banking house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with the terms of this advertisement, and sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service within ten (10) days from the execution of the contract, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

The contractor will be required to deliver at destination, within thirty (30) days, all stores turned over to him for transportation on or after Sept. 1, 1872.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Q. M. General U. S. Army, C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

KNITTING MACHINES.

KNITTING MACHINES.

Do you wish to make money at home? Have you a large family to provide with stockings, underwear, &c.? Do you desire to realize a handsome profit in manufacturing knit goods? Or if you wish to enjoy the pleasure and economy of a family knitter, you can try the Lamb Machine, and pay for it when you are satisfied that it will do the work required.

Prices not higher than standard Sewing Machines, but earns two fold more to the operator. Its work commands the highest prices in every market. It is operating with success in over 10,000 families, with results similar to the following:

BANGOR, La Crosse Co., Wis., Jan. 8, 1872.

My daughter has knit over 1,500 pairs of socks and stockings, besides mittens, &c., on the Lamb Machine. We have had it two years and it will work better than any other machine. L. A. VIETS.

The Lamb Knitter has become the standard machine. Call and examine or send for circular and sample stocking. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 78 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRE-EMPTORS

AND HOMESTEAD COMMUTERS SAVE 25 PER CENT using College Scrip—Receivable at all United States Land Offices in payment for Homesteads in all States and Territories the same as Military Land Warrants. For sale in quantities to suit, by E. F. LEWIS, Cleveland, Ohio; or T. P. JAMES & CO., No. 25 Wall Street, New York.

90 Pieces of Music for One Dollar.

Why buy high-priced Music, when you can select from our Catalogue of over 600 pieces? Any 20 pieces of Sheet Music, printed on splendid paper, arranged for the piano, will be mailed on receipt of $1. Catalogue free. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 79 Beekman-st., New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Stewart Fund being expended, applications of Widows and Single Women not receiving aid from other sources and heretofore self-supporting, will be made to the Committee on Special Relief. H. S. BOUTON, Secretary.

ANTI-RUM.

The Opponents of the Liquor Traffic in Council.

Ratification of the Recently-Enacted Temperance Law.

Two Grand Demonstrations in This City Last Evening.

Enthusiastic Meetings in the West and South Divisions.

Addresses by Prominent Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, &c.

A Determination Expressed to Have the Law Enforced.

Strong Opposition Manifested to the Exemption of Beer and Wine.

Full Reports of the Proceedings of the Meetings.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the friends of temperance in Chicago by two grand public demonstrations in ratification of the Temperance law recently passed by the Illinois Legislature. The gratification felt by the advocates of total abstinence at the enactment of a statute so much nearer to their desires than they had ever before succeeded in obtaining, manifested itself in two mass-meetings—one for the West Division and one for the South Division.

West Side Meeting.

The meeting in the West Division was held in the Union Park Congregational Church, which was densely filled by a remarkably well-dressed and fine-looking assemblage of ladies and gentlemen to the number of nearly three thousand. Pending the commencement of the regular exercises of the evening, the audience was regaled with some fine music by an excellent quartette choir, with Louis Falk at the organ. An oratorio selection was rendered most exquisitely by Miss Fannie Goodwin, whose pure vocalism and finished execution were especially enjoyable by contrast with the efforts to which we have recently been treated by the more pretentious, but far less capable, professional sopranos. The overture to "Martha" and other operatic gems were magnificently rendered by Mr. Falk, so that there was no lack of musical entertainment of the highest order of excellence.

CALLED TO ORDER.

On the platform were seated C. C. Bonney, Esq., Rev. C. H. Fowler, Hon. A. L. Morrison, member of the Legislature from Cook County, Rev. C. D. Helmer, and Rev. M. M. Parkhurst. Mr. Bonney called the meeting to order, saying that, in the names of the wives and children whose lives would be brightened by the passage of the law they were met to ratify, he bade the audience welcome, and in their behalf tendered thanks to the Legislature and the Governor of the State of Illinois for having adopted and approved the new law, than which none purer nor better graced the statute-book of Illinois. This night's convocation was an eloquent and glowing prophecy of the future. The day was eminently proper, marking, as it did, the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his country. The occasion was the expression of approval of the law known as the "New Temperance bill," which was one of the signs of the new age on which we have entered. The most cheering signs of progress and advancement were seen on one side, while on the other side the very powers of darkness seemed to be marshalling their hosts to beat down and fetter the advance movement. The speaker referred to the new enactment as an eminently practical law, dealing in no subtle distinctions, but directly striking at the evils sought to be corrected. It declared to be a crime the making of a man a drunkard, and provided for the punishment of that crime, including in the responsibility not only the man who sells the liquor, but also the man who owns the building in which the liquor is sold, even holding the property responsible for the consequences of the traffic, thus putting into the hands of the wife and children a protection against the infamous trade. Heretofore the wives and children of drunkards have been helpless before the law, while the husband and father was gradually sinking into the indescribable infamy of a drunkard's grave. The grand words "exemplary damages" stood as a beacon to every one who looked forward to better days, as it promised compensation for the shame and disgrace inflicted by drunkenness, as well as for the loss of wages which result in consequence thereof. The law was passed by a large majority—nearly a two-thirds vote—was promptly signed by the Governor, and will go into effect on the 1st of July. No law ever passed so fully represented the convictions of the best people of the State. Singularly enough, associations have been formed to secure the repeal of the new law, their avowed object also being to defeat any recognition of religion in the Constitution and Government of the State. Within six or eight months, if properly enforced, this law would yield a relief fund of nearly a million dollars for the coming winter. The opposition to this law does not proceed from the American people, nor did Christians oppose it, but mainly those who were born and reared in foreign lands. To-night the people were to declare that this law shall be vigorously carried out and enforced, and that the movement shall go on until the spirit of the new Temperance law shall permeate the entire body of our State laws. Bacchus shall be dethroned and in his place shall sit law and order, peace and justice. To those who oppose the law is offered persuasion, but, if this fail, their power shall be met with power, their sentiment with sentiment, their means with means, until no man shall be found who has the hardihood to stand up and attempt to oppose the grand movement in favor of virtue and justice.

The Chairman then read a letter from Neal Dow, expressive of approval of the new law, which would exert a powerful and beneficient influence throughout the nation, and among English speaking people the world over.

A temperance choir—not the quartette above alluded to—rendered an insipid solo and chorus in an insipid manner.

REV. DR. HELMER

was the next speaker. He said that it seemed evident enough that this was the uprising of a great people in this matter, and he took heart and courage in it, believing it to be the beginning of better things. It was a law against a great evil, and did not propose to manufacture a cardinal virtue by the operation of a civil statute. This was good sense, and the people would endorse it. There was no attempt to interfere with personal liberty. The law was against intemperance; now let temperance be taken care of by instilling as a virtue in the heart and character of the American people. It was scarcely denied by anybody that intemperance was the fountain of vice, crime, disease—in fact, the bane of humanity. Then the sale of intoxicating liquor was a dangerous business, and the manufacture and sale must be regulated by law, as are gunpowder and nitro glycerine. All the wars of the world, all the game shooting, all the uses of gunpowder, were as nothing, in point of destructibility, to the effects of the promiscuous sale and use of intoxicating beverages. No one who proposed to sell liquor could find fault, for the law compels no man to become a liquor-seller. If he does become one, he must do so prepared to accept the responsibilities and risk which the calling entails under the law. He that perpetrates the mischief shall pay for it, says the law. If the liquor-sellers want to make money out of the life, the character, the happiness of their fellow-men, they must prepare themselves to meet the consequences. There was logic and practical good sense in a law which protects the wife and the minor, and child, as they go out into the street. This could be done and would be done. He was in favor of the new law as a matter of good common sense. We were to give our voices in support of the law, and he could see that determination stamped on the faces of this grand assemblage. [Applause]. Let every man and woman firmly resolved to help carry on the conflict. The war had but just begun, and would be stubbornly contested, and for the interest of the American people it must be established that a law passed by the people must be enforced. Every one who made this resolve and persistently carried it out, could justly claim to be doing something for the cause of temperance.

A young gentleman whose name was not announced, then gave a spirited rendering of "The Old Sexton."

REV. MR. PARKHURST,

being introduced, said he did not suppose that the audience needed any particular inspiration of dislike for or hatred of the rum traffic. He could pity the young man who fell, but not the man who, for a pittance of profit, caused his fall. The rum-seller must be regarded as a hater of his kind. A man who could engage in that work placed himself beyond the sympathy or respect of the community. We could not get a prohibitory law, but the statute under consideration furnished the means of doing something. The law says: "Here is a club. Now take it, and beat that rumseller into a course of decency." This we must do, working to ascertain the enemy's strong and weak points. This law was unlike a barrel of cider. It would not "work itself." It would cost time, influence, and money to carry out its provisions. The wife is robbed of money by the rum traffic, and is shut out of society by her husband's debasement. She does not feel the inspiration which enables her to rise up and contend successfully against the grog-shop keepers. A man who was a slave to drink would compel his wife to give her consent to his drinking. The pulpit and press must take hold of the matter, and right here he wished to thank the press of Chicago for the stand it had taken in regard to this law. After all the hard things that had been said of the Chicago press, he had felt, since the law began to be discussed, a glowing pride in our city newspapers, and he honored them for the splendid support which they had given to the law. [Loud and continued applause.] But this was not enough. Good men must hold their pocket-books as under a mortgage to help the wives of drunkards to protect their rights. He would confess that the license system placed us in an awkward predicament toward the saloon-keepers, as we first legalize the traffic, and then hold them accountable for a legal traffic. He felt ashamed that the city was a partner to the extent of fifty dollars in the profits of a rum-seller's business. Still the new law was a step in the right direction, as it recognized the right of a community to protection against a dangerous species of property. We could say to the saloon-keeper: "As long as you keep your whiskey in your cellars, we'll let you alone; but when you turn it loose upon society, we shall not recognize your right of property, but shall come and destroy it." This sentiment was received with hearty and prolonged cheering.

REV. DR. FOWLER

was loudly called for. He said he should speak of the question of right. We were told that the saloon-keeper's business was legitimate, and he had a right to pursue it, this being a free country, &c. This was a free country, and we meant to keep it so. He believed in the law, for it looked upon these assassins as upon any other criminals, and turned them out under the bar of the law, asking the people to mark them for their infamy. The law says: "Look out! this *thing* is a murderer, and he may hurt somebody," and it holds in check to the tune of $3,000. It strikes these men where they live—in the pocket. It takes [illegible]. There was no falsehood in the law. It said, 'There murder and robbery for a consideration, but it pointed out the man who did the mischief, and enabled the victim to take out of his pocket the motive for which the crime was committed. He liked law because it was touched off with a six-months' fuse, and he expected it would prove a most effectual infernal machine when it exploded next July. The length of the fuse enabled the friends of the cause to prepare to come to the front and meet the enemy. [The speaker here read the preamble and resolutions passed at a recent anti-temperance law meeting, a full report of which was contained in THE TRIBUNE of the day following.] He said the wolves were crying out lest the lambs should eat them up, and they wanted the Legislature to prevent the widows and orphans from trampling the life out of them. They called the law an "encouragement to hypocrisy." Who were these Sauls among the prophets? It reminded him of the couplet:

When the Devil was sick
The Devil a Saint would be;
When the Devil was well,
The Devil a Saint was he.

The speaker proceeded to review the various clauses in the resolutions, commenting on them in his caustic, characteristic vein, and literally "knocked the stuffing" out of them. Humorous and apt anecdotes and illustrations were plentifully interspersed with splendid effect. He was glad, he resumed, that we were in God's holy temple. Himself and his Congregational brother were on one platform (applause), and held common ground on one belief if none other. We burned out a little of Chicago. It made us sick, but it reacted, and we went forward so fast that Great Britain said we were insane. If every man, woman, and child in Chicago had been burned up the horror would have fallen short, in actual numbers, of the burning to death which alcohol causes within three years.

HON. G. L. MORRISON

followed in a short address. He said he had travelled 180 miles to be present at this demonstration, and he felt more than repayed for the labor of the journey. He felt proud of being the representative of such a gathering of people. He had stood up in the Legislature to advocate the passage of the law, which he regarded as the most benevolent and magnificent enactment on the statute books of Illinois. A great evil was to be eradicated: a great blessing was to be worked out for the Commonwealth, and men could lay aside their differences and creeds and act together for the common good. When ten years of age, the speaker had knelt at the feet of Father Mathew, and pledged himself never to taste a drop of intoxicating liquor, and he never had. If our Government was to live, it must have for its foundation truth, religion, and sobriety. The demon of Drunkenness stalked abroad, in high and in low places; and if this were permitted to go on, we were unworthy to be citizens of this grand Republic. The Legislature of Illinois had not done anything alien to the sentiment of the State, and he could promise that the law would never be amended or altered by so much as the crossing of a "t," or the dotting of an "i." But he could not speak for future Legislatures. The people must see to it that the law, as given to them, should never be taken away. This work must go on. The opponents of the law had sent out their circulars calling for men and money, saying that they would fight this question at the polls. It rested with the people to do their duty at the ballot-box. The ladies could not vote, but they held a strong power in securing the enforcement of the law. He believed it superior to a prohibitory law, as this was a self-acting law, and it did not rest with the inclination of the authorities to enforce it. The men of Chicago must meet the opposition at every point and in every place, and present a firm front.

The Chairman announced that the magnificent reform inaugurated here to-night would be vigorously carried forward through the summer in all the churches.

After singing "America" the assemblage dispersed.

The South Side Meeting.

The temperance celebration at Plymouth Church, last evening, was participated in by a very large mixed audience, numbering scarcely less than two thousand. A glance around the church discovered very many ladies, fully one-half the audience belonging to the gentler sex. Previous to the commencement of the evening's entertainment, there was an oppressive silence broken shortly after half-past 7 by the organist with secular melodies. When he concluded, Dr. N. S. Davis took the platform, and said the time had come for opening the meeting, and he therefore invited Dr. Ryder to open it with prayer. Dr. Ryder offered prayer at the conclusion of which

DR. DAVIS

said they had assembled, on this evening of the natal day of one of the purest spirits that ever walked the earth, for the consideration of a question of vital importance, not only to this community, but to all communities. It was fitting to commemorate the anniversaries of all good men, no matter whether they were renowned as warriors, statesmen, or in the field of morality and philanthropy. The present evening was one particularly precious and valuable to every American, as being the birthday of one dear to every American; of one whose example would be held up, as long as civilization existed. But while Washington was justly revered for the achievement of the independence of this country and the establishment of the new republic upon so firm a basis as to spread the nation over the continent in two generations, those present had a work of no less importance to accomplish to help knock the manacles from the limbs of the worse than widows and orphans bound in every limb by the tyrant Alcohol. While those present might retire from the meeting to homes of comfort and luxury, yet almost within hearing were a thousand human beings who were deprived of luxury, hardly knowing where the morning meal was to come from; a thousand little ones, not only cold, but deprived of the opportunity of education, engaged in hunting shavings to cook a meal for the morrow, and exposed to the worst temptations. These things existed in every community. He was reminded only too frequently how the innocent suffered. Within forty-eight hours, three women had come to him for relief. Each had a husband who did nothing but drink. If he did a day's work, or got hold of anything, he spent it in drink. One of them had done nothing for years. One woman said her boy, exposed in the little shanty in the burnt district, died of typhoid fever, and left the little ones on her hands. She came to get a sewing machine to support her family. Her husband who had vowed at the sacred altar to help and assist her, could stand like marble and see her suffer, and then spend any dime he could get at the dram shop. The doctor gave the particulars of the other two cases. This was but the experience of three days. There were the rights! This was a great period to talk of rights; our loved female fraternity were talking of their rights. They had rights, and the meeting was to consider the new law which was to give to woman and to her offspring a portion of the rights she demanded, to make the man who sold liquor to her husband give dollar for dollar of the damages he incurred. It was no sumptuary or prohibitory law. It was a matter of simple justice. Until the law went into effect the community had no power to secure themselves from the injury inflicted by the licensed liquor dealers. The law will be found in thousands of instances where it would be difficult to have an action brought against the offenders. One of the principal objects of the meeting was to decide how the law should be enforced. Take one of the very instances he had cited. How could one of the women be induced to bring an action against the saloon keepers; how were they to be found out; how was she to be guaranteed protection against her drunken husband? If some organization was formed of citizens who should pick out the most notorious of these rum-sellers, proceed cautiously against them, bring forward all proof, watch their footsteps, and then find out some way in which an action could be brought about in behalf of the people of Illinois, the law might be enforced. He thought an organization could be formed for this purpose in every ward, and the thing so managed as to convince the sellers of intoxicating drinks that they were not above all law. To hear these venders talk one would suppose they were about to be deprived of their natural rights to distill, brew, and vend liquor. It was too late for these men to claim that their trade was exactly that of ordinary merchandise. If this was the case, why not open the saloons when the stores opened? Why not close them when other stores closed? The very fact that they had to obtain a license, that they had to descend to every device, music, dancing, and gambling to attract men and women, put them outside the pale of ordinary merchandise. The original license law was framed to be a restraint upon the sale. The present law was nothing more than an extension of the original. Now, the saloon keeper had to give a bond of $3,000, and have three good sureties upon it. Good moral character was not enough. The law required that the sureties be held liable for damages. Another important provision was that the very premises were liable. The judgement was a lien upon them until the damages were paid, men could no longer go to church, listen to sermons and be upright citizens, because they drew their revenue from rum holes, and their employes stood behind the bar. This was simple justice and nothing more. If a man could not give the necessary bonds, let him stay out of the business or turn his attention to something else. There was no necessity for whiskey. How much better it would be if the corn and rye were fed to so many more cattle, and means furnished for feeding and educating the young! This was not a prohibitory law, but he hoped every member of the State from the Northernmost point of it, to the peninsula at Cairo would see to it that every one was protected in his rights. One rum-seller stated gravely that if such a law were enforced many citizens would cease to live among us. They would emigrate. For his part he would say "good bye, God speed you!" He saw signs that there were influences at work in Europe, in the wine-growing districts of France, where there was drunkenness and nothing else, to establish an organization to prevent men from indulging in distilled spirits. Even in England where the medical men had been the bulwark of drinking, came a confession that physicians should be extremely cautious, and should prescribe alcohol as cautiously as arsenic, or strychnine, or senna, or any other drug. He (the speaker) had been called ultra. One woman had come to him and asked him to keep her brother in the Washingtonian Home. He got there because he thought himself consumptive, and his physician ordered him two or three spoonfuls of Bourbon whiskey with his meals. Two or three spoonfuls in a year or two became a quart, and the young man was abandoned by his best friends. He was in favor of the law because it made every man responsible for his own acts. If enforced, in five years the trade would become so unprofitable that no prohibitory law would be required. He had only intended to warn his hearers that though they were not called upon to found an empire, they had to fight against a colossal enemy, and see that the interests of the thousands of little ones would be attended to.

The address was frequently interrupted with tumultuous applause.

REMARKS OF THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT.

The Rev. W. A. Bartlett said it seemed that the objects of the meeting should be definitely understood. It was to rally public opinion, upon which the enforcement of every law depended, in behalf of the new law. The ultra temperance man could do it, taking what he could; the moderate drinker, the man who drank occasionally, and the man who sold liquor, could all come within the pale of the law. He would invite the rum-seller to come in and make rum-selling respectable by driving out the men who could not give $3,000 bonds. If it was not a crime, he would have them step forward and face the law, for this law would test it. It was not a meeting to be addressed by professional teachers; it was to rally public opinion to the production of this moderate claim of liberty and right. The question of alcohol was too profound for immediate settlement. Whether drunkenness was disease, or obstinacy, or what; whether the wine in the bottle had alcohol in it was for science to determine. One man held that it was a disease until his own brother became the champion drunkard of the State. This brother broke his leg and it had to be amputated. His physician warned him that he would die if he drank a drop of liquor. [illegible] and he didn't. His brother went to him and told him that for his wife he would not forego his cups, but for his miserable leg and life he did forego them. If he continued to drink he was a criminal who ought to be hung. The drunkard saw it, and reformed. Drunkenness had not infected the whole human family. The Chinese, East Indians, the Latin races, the Spaniards, were not drunkards. It shaded up a little in France, but did not amount to much. From the Anglo-Saxon came the taste for liquor. It was a wonder to him how these Anglo Saxons held their position at the head of civilization. Take away this fire from their blood, this fever from their brain, and what could the Anglo-Saxon not become? [Applause.] He believed drink was the source of all infamy. In Great Britain the amount of textile fabric exported was £450,000,000; the cost of the Government, £350,000,000; and the amount expended for drink, £354,000,000; or, $1,800,000,000 in gold. This bill was passed by an average Legislature. It was introduced and engineered through by a Democrat. It was a sort of political clean shirt that this Government was putting on to imitate the Ohio Legislature. Every man ought to unite in seeing that it ought to be enforced. It was not a crust thrown out to morality. That thing was played out. Victory would not be achieved until every man was a temperance man, and the Anglo Saxon had been relieved of all hot blood, and the itching desire to break the law. He read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the principle asserted in the law, recently passed by the General Assembly of this State,—that it is the duty of the State to provide against the evils of the liquor traffic, and to protect its citizens, and especially its women and children, who have hitherto been, in a measure, without protection where they most needed it,—is sound and just, and commends itself to the favor of every right-minded man.

Resolved, That the making of the liquor-seller responsible, in penal and pecuniary liabilities, for the injury and damage which are the necessary and inevitable result of his traffic, is a measure of justice which has been too long delayed; and we tender to our Senators and Representatives who voted for the law under consideration our thanks for adding this palliative feature to a statute which permits the traffic to exist under the protection of a license.

Resolved, That the provision requiring bonds in the sum of $3,000 as a condition precedent to the obtaining of a license, is a degree of protection which, if honestly enforced, cannot fail of having the effect to restrain and restrict the traffic, and, therefore, to lessen its evils.

Resolved, That we will earnestly endeavor to enforce the punitive sections of the law to provide against the evils of the liquor traffic, as having in them an overbalancing measure of good.

Resolved, That the great unanimity of the political press and the people, in favor of this advanced legislation upon the temperance question is a source of encouragement in the prosecution of the temperance work.

Resolved, That we are emphatically opposed to any change in the law under consideration which will exempt the sale of wine or beer from its operation, as such an exemption would be, and is intended by its advocates to be, an open door to fraud and an open door to a wholesale violation and evasion of the law, enabling venders to sell ardent spirits without limit, behind a wine and beer license.

Resolved, That the number of licensed liquor establishments in Chicago is a shame and disgrace to our city and our civilization, and we call upon the Mayor, elected under the pretense of better purposes, in the name of humanity and common decency, to stay his licensing hand.

REMARKS OF DR. RYDER.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder was received with applause. He said his time would be confined to a few practical observations as to the enforcement of the law. He did not wish to discourage any one in the audience. He had worked on the side of temperance for years, and would always, but he had seen so many laws on the subject, that he could not but ask himself how the present law was superior to its predecessor. He gave it his hearty consent. But he would like to know whether anything real, substantial, and worthy, could be done. It could not be done by calling our citizens hard names, by calling the Mayor an unworthy and inefficient officer, or the Aldermen unworthy. The latter were as worthy as any Aldermen in any city,—at least those who were out of jail, and in no danger of getting there. The audience would remember a petition signed by numerous respectable citizens. The then Mayor (Mason) gave them a respectful hearing, but nothing was gained by it. Would the city enforce this law? Only on one ground. That the respectable members of the city, the churches, and guardians of reformatory institutions, should unitedly declare that this law should rigidly be enforced. If every pulpit, and the men who framed public opinion, so declared, then the City Government would enforce it. As an honest man, he could not believe it as his belief that otherwise it could be done. It was not generally known that nine-tenths of the social disorder had its origin in intemperance. Thousands of women and children suffered daily because of this [illegible] clear to the enforcement of the law. The church before him ought to be packed with respectable men. The temperance organizations must be kept up, and the thing talked about; but the individual duty of every one present must not be forgotten. Public opinion must be set right on the subject. The intemperance of Chicago was too plain to Eastern visitors; it was a shame to the city, but no man seemed anxious to stand up for a better order of things. The people must not neglect this duty, not to speak of the other duty of retaining the thousands of men and women degraded by drink. A reform must be undertaken and the infamy desperately thrown aside. [Applause]

REMARKS OF THE REV. JESSE B. THOMAS.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas said he felt fully the force of the suggestions made by Dr. Ryder. It was not an easy thing to legislate on a matter so as to overcome the cupidity of those who were hoping to make gain, and counteract the interest of political rogues. Themistocles once said: "I cannot fiddle, but I can make a town into a city." There were too many who thought that by fiddling they could change a town into a city. They reminded him of a good old gentleman, who, at a clerical gathering, saw no way out of the difficult of reforming the world. At last, rising, he said: "Mr. Chairman, I move to abolish original sin." The law appeared to him one that appealed particularly to common sense. It was a good old principle of common law that every man must be responsible for his own act. And it was just this principle that the new law applied to those who desired the luxury of selling intoxicating drinks. The liquor venders deciding that the sale of this literal poison was no harm, could be answered with the affirmation that by this law, therefore, he had nothing to fear. It was a good thing to follow nature. As some one said in Washington to Fred Douglass, "It's no use to re-enact God's law," and Douglass replied, "It's no use to re-enact any other." He believed that the law could be practically enforced. Every man had a tender, sensitive point. One nation couldn't bear to have its nose pulled; the Chinese were delicate with regard to their queues. The saloon keeper's antenna were in his pocket. If a drug-clerk, by reason of some mistaken prescription, puts up a poison instead of a healthful medicine, and the patient dies, the community rises in arms, and that drug store is mobbed, and the community demands that the clerk be held accountable. And yet it is an accident. Meanwhile we hear day by day of a suicide, and take no note of the fact that the real poison was sold over the bar. There were plenty of men who believed temperance in the abstract was a great curse, but very few would realize it in the concrete. The genial, elegant artist, behind the bar was not to be spoken harshly of while in the exercises of his profession. Dr. Thomas related an anecdote of a woman whose husband was in the Bridewell for beating her. She took from beneath the pillow $40 which she had saved, and told him (the speaker) to go to the Mayor and pay her husband's fine. Her husband, she said, was gentle and kind, and did not beat her when sober. He thought the city did not want the money as much as she did, and went to the Mayor and had him pardoned out. He would much rather have gone to the saloon-keeper and taken $400 from him. [Applause.]

THE LAW AS REGARDS THE PREMISES.

Dr. Davis said he had only a few words to say. Some of the speakers had urged them to manufacture public opinion to enforce this law. He hoped every one would do so. But they were in great danger of losing the fruits of the law by merely stirring up public opinion. It was not the Common Council who were to enforce it. One of the advantages of the law was that it could not be opposed by the ballot box. It reached the premises, a point where it had a claim. But for that the sellers of rum might slide out. Now was the time, however, to face difficulty—in getting those who suffer to stand up and claim the damages to which the law entitled them. They shrank from exposure. Let every charitable institution look about for every channel where good citizens could work; for good judges and good juries. If the families of the sufferers could be reached, nothing but the efforts of those who writhed under the damages need be feared. He hoped the law would not be amended. Let every man who sold intoxicating liquor—whether ale, or wine, or beer,—be held responsible. To see convictions under the law would awaken the liquor-sellers to a sense of their position. If the law were enforced there would be no two thousand saloons in the city—not two dozen in five years. It was good to talk and good to pray, but God was on the side of those who act. [Applause.]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MR. PAXTON.

Mr. Paxton rose to say that he had dealings with the children of the city in a charitable institution. Every day confirmed him more and more in his opinion of the incalculable injury wrought by intemperance on the children. He had seen children on Sundays enticed into the saloons, and how could they wonder now their Sunday Schools were not filled. He read an extract from a Chicago paper relative to the arrest of two children who were refused admission into a charitable institution. The Mayor was prepared to carry out the law; the magistrates were ready, but they wanted to be backed up by the respectable community. He concluded by reciting a temperance poem which was applauded.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder pronounced the benediction and the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAY OF WACHTEL.

Wachtel having had all that he wants of Chicago—or its climate—declines to sing further for our delectation. To-day, or to-morrow at farthest, he turns his distinguished back upon our unfortunate city, and leaves for climes more favorable to his delicate larynx. In the absence of definite and reliable reasons for this *fiasco* the gossips are busy, and speculation is rife. The curtain is lifted a little if we may be allowed to use an excusable histrionic metaphor, and we are permitted to know just enough of the interior workings of the management of the Wachtel Troupe, to suggest how really and truly piquant a complete revelation would be.

That Wachtel is indisposed, few persons can doubt who have listened to his recent efforts in behalf of the divine art. But there are not wanting persons who assert that his illness is not so severe as the public have been given to understand. There has been a large sized skeleton in the operatic household, ever since the troupe has been in this city. De Vivio and Wachtel have not agreed perfectly. The cause of the acerbity is not perfectly known, but the difference has been caused, it is reasonable to be supposed, partially by financial reasons. The late unpleasantness between France and Germany, not yet perfectly harmonized, may have also contributed to widen the breach. De Vivio had too deep a pecuniary interest in the Chicago venture not to take seriously to heart the sickness of "Germany's greatest tenor," and it is rumored that Wachtel had so little faith in the solvency of his employers, that he was wont on the night of each performance, at the close of the second act, to extend his itching palm to his manager, accompanied with the mild suggestion that the nightly stipend of $1,200 be disbursed then and there, without further ceremonial. In this the gentle forbearance of the aerial vocalist is plainly apparent. It is difficult to imagine how he could patiently linger behind the scenes, unpaid, after the last altitudinous notes of the first act had died away in the dusty flies, without feeling in his wallet the hard-earned coin for which he had scaled the blue empyrean of song. We have heard of prima donnas who refused to cross the threshold of their dressing rooms until they were paid for the night's performance. Wachtel waited an hour and a half each night for his ducats. Let it be remembered to his credit.

It was late yesterday afternoon when the news of the change began to be bruited about the streets. It was the knell of hope to many a musical devotee. The hurrying to and fro at Brussels when the first ominous sounds of battle were heard from Waterloo did not equal the consternation that prevailed in the company. The manager plead with the tenor, reasoned, exhorted, and wrestled, but it was of no avail. There was much profanity in guttural German and smoothly-flowing French. The telegraph was at once put into requisition, and messages went flying over the wires east, west, north, and south. The extent to which the electricity was engrossed seriously interfered during the first half of the night with the reception of the *Associated Press* despatches. To add to the terrors of the situation, Lichtmay was pronounced by her physician to be in a critical situation, and unable to finish her engagement. Heaven and earth were ransacked for a tenor to man the breach left undefended by Wachtel, and a prima-donna, to sing in the place of Lichtmay. Habelmann, who used to sing well and gracefully in his palmy days, was sought for in every direction, but was nowhere to be found. He was, doubtless, taking his beer in an obscure saloon, in some distant street in a far-off town, unknown to the telegraph messengers, to which class of juveniles few places of that character are unfamiliar. As a prima-donna, Madame Muldir, wife of the Director of the Viennese Orchestra, was sought and found with little difficulty.

But the efforts to replace the sickly song-birds were useless. The management of the theatre gave it to be understood that if further operas were presented, with another tenor, the prices of admission must be lowered. A review of the field, and a hasty balancing of the accounts of the exchequer, showed the managers of the company that it would be better to retire upon the laurels already won, than to attempt the winning of others where success was doubtful. Late last night they concluded to fold their pinions, and flit eastward with their flock of high-priced warblers. The company are engaged to various dates, from the 1st of April to the 1st of June. The managerial venture was bold, and the loss entailed upon interested parties cannot but be great. Among the losers are many lovers of music in Chicago, who would have been pleased to have heard Wachtel at his best, some of whom will have to bear a loss of money expended for tickets which they will never take the trouble to reclaim. Let us live on in hope of more prosperous operatic seasons, when Chicago shall be restored to its pristine beauty, and we shall be able to open the doors of grander opera houses to first-class companies, less sensitive of larynx and sweeter of disposition.

CHURCH CONCERT.

A very pleasant concert was given last evening at the First Congregational Church for the benefit of the Zion Hebrew congregation. The attendance was good, although the audience did not show to great advantage in the interior immensity of the sacred edifice. The principal attractions were Canissa, the *petite* and graceful soprano of the Wachtel opera troupe, now a thing of the past, Hermanns, the basso of the same deceased organization, and Madame Charles Wetzler, a pianiste not long from Europe. The selections were generally of a quiet nature suited to the place and the occasion. There was an introductory overture upon the organ by Mr. Falk, being a fugue from Bach; two choruses, not noisy, sung by selected voices from the various German Mænnerchors of this city; a difficult *nocturno* from Chopin, admirably played by Madame Wetzler; an aria, charmingly sung by Canissa from Suppe; and a beautiful duo for bass and baritone, rendered with much taste and feeling by Messrs. Schwarz and Schadig. All of these pieces were sung and played so well that a repetition was in every case demanded, and several *encores* granted. Canissa, who was in better voice than on Sunday night, being called out after her solo, gave Voss' lovely melody, "O'bleib bei mir," in her best manner.

The second part of the programme consisted of a *rondo* from Von Weber, by Madame Wetzler; a grand aria from the "Prophet," sung by Hermanns in a style befitting the character of the music; a trio by Miss French, Miss Lonmer, and Mr. Sanitze, and a male chorus. The sacred aria and the trio were encored with considerable enthusiasm. As a whole, the concert was very successful, and must have netted a considerable amount of money for the worthy cause for which it was inaugurated.

THE GLOBE.

The Globe Theatre Dramatic Company will return home to-day from their successful Wisconsin trip, and on Tuesday evening will produce "The Hidden Hand." On Monday "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," which had such a successful run a few weeks ago, will be reproduced.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Last night of "Fritz."
West Side Opera House—Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

A Blood-Curdling Case of Self-Destruction.

Unsuccessful Attempt of a Young Milwaukean to Drown Himself.

A terrible tragedy was enacted yesterday morning at No. 6 West Pearson street. The victim was George Jeffries, aged 53 years, who died by his own hand. He retired to rest about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, and his wife noticed something strange in his manner, but could not get him to tell what was wrong. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning she awoke and missed him. Thinking that something out of the way had happened, she got up and made search for him. After a considerable time spent in looking around the house she proceed to a shanty in the rear, and there met a sight which froze her blood with horror. On the floor of the structure lay the nude body of her husband, weltering in a stream of his own blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear. When she had in some degree recovered from the first dreadful shock, Mrs. Jeffries shouted for help. A officer chanced to hear her, and came at once to the spot. The body was conveyed into the house and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The weapon wherewith the crime was accomplished could not be found, but it is supposed to have been a razor. The inquest was held last evening, and a verdict of suicide was rendered. Jeffries was a native of Ireland. His mind had been rather unsettled of late days. His widow has been rendered almost insane by the terrible affair.

A Timely Interference.

Charles Ray, a young man from Milwaukee, made an attempt to jump into the river from Madison street bridge on Wednesday night. Some citizens chanced to observe him, and at once restrained the poor fellow from carrying out his fearful design. From the wild manner of his discourse it became apparent to his preservers that Ray was insane, so they called an officer and placed him in custody. The young man was conveyed to Captain Hickey's Station, where he was locked up. A druggist subsequently informed the police that the same person had, earlier in the evening, come into his drug store and asked for an ounce of laudanum.

Ray, in his incoherent mutterings, appears to be deeply troubled about the misfortunes of a favorite sister, named Fannie, who, he alleges, was abducted by a designing villain named Segar. He wrote the following letter, addressed to his brother, James Ray, a commission merchant in the Cream City, yesterday afternoon:

NEW YORK CITY, March 22, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER: It gives me great pleasure to write you this note. I am here, as you see by my note. I wish you would come immediately and deliver me from the hell I am in. Fannie has eloped with that low bred brute, James Segar. So he got her consent, and he paid a man a big pile, and they have me at their disposal. I want you to send me a revolver and I will follow them to the end of the world, and kill them both, and then I can die easily. Yours,

CHARLEY RAY.

The police have notified the friends of the unhappy youth of his unfortunate condition. Ray is about 24 years of age, tall, fair-haired, and handsome. He is forever raving about his sister, and imagines that every female he sees is his "poor lost Fannie," as he calls her.

A Correction.

The friends of the late J. H. Lewis, foreman of Singer & Talcott's stoneyard, who committed suicide on last Saturday night, desires it stated that, in the farewell letter which he left, the unfortunate man mentioned his wife in terms of endearment. He also requested that his money should be equally divided between his mother, wife, and sister. There was no domestic difficulty whatever, and mental aberration is the only reason that can be assigned for the rash act. The person to whom the final letter was addressed carried it off, which prevented the full text thereof from being published.

THE LAW COURTS.

No Sessions Yesterday—Several New Suits Commenced—The Divorce Market.

None of the Courts were in session yesterday. The Clerk's offices were open to allow suits to be commenced, though very few papers were filed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Joseph Mann and others against Andrew Anderson, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Albert Anthony against Moses Pierce, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles H. Schwab and others against Louis Jaeger and Ernst Jaeger, in which damages are laid at $1,100.

Philomen Marshall vs. Louis Marshall. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married April 14, 1863.

Wisie Mueller vs. William Mueller. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married Nov. 16, 1867.

Lena Brauer vs. Joachim Brauer. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married Jan. 29, 1871.

CIRCUIT COURT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles E. Ray and another against John McHugh and John Duffy, in which damages were laid at $1,100.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by George A. Dickel against Samuel W. Adams, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

Emelie Jarnecke vs. John W. Jarnecke. Bill for divorce on the ground of drunkenness. Married Nov. 20, 1866.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The House Revenue Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

An Amendment Allowing Deductions from Real Estate Defeated.

The Cook County Reassessment Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

Final Passage of the Senatorial Apportionment Bill.

Passage of the Cook County Bond Bill in the House.

Proposed Amendments to the City Incorporation Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Revenue bill came up for the last time this afternoon. Another effort was made to get in the State Board of Equalization, which failed, as did Cummings' move to have deductions allowed in listing real estate, the latter amendment, however, coming very near being successful. Mr. Cummings then tried to get an amendment by which to circumvent people who buy United States bonds the day before listing property, and carried his point by an unexpectedly large vote. By his amendment, if a person has bought $1,000 of United States bonds a month prior to the day for listing his property he must return for taxation eleven-twelfths of $1,000. The bill was ordered to a third reading by 88 to 48. It will take an extraordinary full House to pass it in the face of the active opposition it will meet with, and in the Senate it has not the ghost of a chance.

THE RE-ASSESSMENT BILL

was again slightly amended in the Senate, and was ordered to a third reading. It is somewhat improved, but is capable of still further betterment.

THE MINING BILL

was ordered to a third reading to-day, after a full consideration, and with some modifications. The Inspector is done away with, and the duty is put on County Surveyors, a change which does not add anything to the efficiency of the bill. The time for constructing an escapement-shaft in deep mines is extended, and, as it now stands, nobody is particularly dissatisfied with the bill.

SENATE CORPORATION BILL.

The Senate ordered to a third reading its Corporation bill which goes beyond that passed by the House, since it not only provides for the organizations of corporations, but for their government. Various features of the House bill were incorporated into the Senate law.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Senator Fuller called up the Senatorial Apportionment bill, and it was just barely passed. All the Democrats, and Marsh, of DeKalb, voted against it. Vaughn did at first, but changed to save the bill. Complaint has been made of delay in the action of the Senate on this matter, but probably nothing was wiser, for during the two months which have passed since this went to the upper House, much irritation and bad feeling have died away. Had the bill been considered eight weeks ago it would almost unquestionably have been amended and sent back to the House, renewing the fight which raged then. As it was no attempt was made to amend it, and its discussion did not take five minutes.

ERRATUM.

By a mistake in the report of Tuesday's proceedings it is made to appear that Messrs. Brayton and Humphrey "denied" that the Mayor's bill allowed that officer to remove members of the Board of Police. What was written was that they "claimed" it did.

CITY INCORPORATION BILL.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs have gotten through with the City Incorporation bill, and have decided to report it back with the following amendments. The liquor license clause is to be stricken out; the clause in relation to minority representation for Aldermen; one-eighth of the voters must petition instead of fifty; the Council is not to elect the Corporation Counsel and other city officers, and the special assessment clauses are stricken out, and are replaced by some prepared by Mr. Hurd, providing for a jury trial in case of every public improvement, and by which, it is thought, the city will pay a larger proportion of each improvement than is now the case.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.

There was introduced this morning, by Mr. Brayton, a general law, allowing the Common Councils of all cities to fix the salaries of city officers, and repealing all special laws, fixing the pay of such officers. It is an effort to do by a general law what he first tried to do by in the form of an amendment to the city charter.

COLLECTOR'S FEES.

Mr. Townsend introduced a bill to fix the fees of Township Collectors at 3 per cent. on the first $8,0000 and 1½ per cent. on all beyond that. These rates are somewhat higher than those provided in Miller of Kane's bill. This bill applies only to the taxes of 1871. It is claimed that 2 per cent is so low that collectors will not do the work. The Bond bill passed in the House this morning, without any trouble. Mr. Foss took charge of it, and, taking advantage of odd moments, succeeded in piloting it through safely.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 22.

The Senate was called to order at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bishop, Bowman, Early, Hunter, Jackson (sick), Little (sick).

INCORPORATION BILL.

Consideration of the General Incorporation bill was resumed, the question being upon Mr. Crawford's amendment regarding the amount of indebtedness of stock corporations.

The matter was vigorously discussed by Messrs. DORE, CRAWFORD, McNULTA, CARTER, and VORIS.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. JEWETT moved to strike out Section 13 which provides that if the indebtedness exceeds the capital stock, the directors and officers assenting thereto, shall be personally liable for such excess.

Mr. JEWETT stated his objections to the section at length.

Mr. RICHARDSON, opposed the amendment.

Mr. FULLER, denied the assertion of Mr. Jewett that it was impudent on the part of the State to prescribe limitations of indebtedness. He opposed the amendment, considering the bill as it was a good one.

Mr. BANGS was of opinion that the section is just what is wanted, except that the matter of assessment should be settled so definitely as to admit of no two constructions.

Mr. MARSH said it was not to the interest of corporations to have a loose bill passed. While the amendment of Mr. Crawford was too restrictive, he was of opinion that Section 13 was right and proper.

Mr. UNDERWOOD opposed the amendment, which was lost.

Mr. McNULTA offered an emergency clause.

Mr. FULLER was fearful that the emergency clause would endanger the bill in the House.

Mr. WOODARD offered an amendment providing that the act might apply to any lawful business or trade not especially excepted in the bill. Lost.

After the adoption and rejection of sundry amendments, Mr. WASHBURN moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Committee on Education, reported back Senate bill 380 to enable the Auditor to make a dividend of two-thirds of the school fund in proportion to the number of persons in each county, with a substitute providing for distribution upon the basis of rates of population.

The question of concurrence was discussed by Messrs. WASHBURN, FLAGG, HOLCOMB, WOODARD, PIERCE, FULLER, HAMPTON, and BUSH.

The Senate refused to concur—yeas, 10; nays, 25.

COUNTY SEAT BILL.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the County Seat bill, with amendments, which were concurred in and the bill ordered to a third reading.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. FULLER called up House bill 695, to apportion the State into Senatorial Districts. Messrs. RICHARDSON and WASHBURN, in explanation of their votes, declared their convictions that the bill was clearly unconstitutional.

The bill passed—yeas, 26; nays, 15.

Mr. VAUGHAN at first voted no, but, changing his vote, saved the bill from defeat.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander,	Flagg,	Reddick,
Bangs,	Fuller,	Senter,
Boyd,	Hampton,	Strevell,
Carter,	Jewett,	Underwood,
Crawford,	Kerr,	Sanderson,
Daggett,	Langley,	Vaughan,
Dore,	McNulta,	Whiting,
Eddy,	Nicholson,	Woodard.
Edsall,	Pierce,	

NAYS.

Allen,	Harlan,	Richardson,
Anderson,	Holcomb,	Solomon,
Bush,	Landrigan,	Starne,
Doraine,	Lansing,	Washburn,
Epler,	Marsh,	Williams.

REASSESSMENT BILL.

Senate bill 416, to provide for the reassessment of property where the records of assessment have been lost or destroyed, and to authorize reassessment in certain cases, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

House bill 663, to amend an act of corporation of agricultural and horticultural societies and associations for improving breeds of domestic animals, was passed—yeas, 35; nays, 0.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME APPROPRIATION BILL.

House bill 656, for the payment of indebtedness of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, was lost for want of a Constitutional majority.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. PIERCE moved to reconsider House bill 193 for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It was passed—yeas, 30; nays, 4, Messrs. Bush, Strevell, Washburn and Williams voting no.

House bill 386, in relation to surplus funds raised in towns and cities for bounty purposes during the late war, was passed—yeas, 34; nays, none.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

House bill 563, to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms, was read a third time.

Mr. WASHBURN objected to the bill for the reason that it extended area of taxation, and compelling people who had neither time or means to pay the tax for the establishment of libraries for gentlemen of "elegant leisure."

Mr. DONOHUE defended the bill in a short speech of decided merit and effect. The bill passed—yeas, 34; nays, 1, Mr. Washburn voting no.

RECORDING FEES.

House bill 801, to provide for re-recording deeds, mortgages, and other instruments in writing where the original records thereof have been destroyed, and to fix the fees for such recording, was taken up.

Mr. JEWETT said he did not want to vote for the bill in its present shape, as it would not pay the expenses for recording, but, inasmuch as there seemed to be a general desire to pass the bill, he would vote for it.

The bill passed—yeas, 35; nays, none.

ESTRAYS.

House bill 27, to prevent male animals running at large, and their restraint, was passed—yeas, 28; nays, 3.

THE QUINCY STREET BILL

was ordered to a third reading.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EAST ST. LOUIS BILL.

The Committee on Finance reported back, without recommendation, the bill to repeal the act to establish the police force of East St. Louis, and with the recommendation that it do not pass the bill to provide for the appointment of a State Purchasing Agency.

SUPREME COURT RECORDS.

The Judiciary Committee reported back, with amendments, the bill for the purchase of volumes of the old decisions of the Supreme Court. It was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The same Committee reported back the Senate bill for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, providing that it be done substantially as at present. There is also a minority report against the bill, recommending that the printing of the reports be contracted for like all other State printing.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill in relation to the fees and jurisdiction of Police Magistrates.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a bill to fix the fees of Township collectors.

Mr. BRAYTON introduced one to authorize City Councils to fix claims of city officers, and remove the limitations on their powers.

Mr. CAVAN introduced a bill to regulate literary institutions.

The Education Committee reported back a bill in relation to the election of School Trustees, with the recommendation that it pass.

Mr. MILLER of St. Clair introduced a bill to provide against accidents at steam ferry-boats.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The bill to fix the duties of the Canal Commissioners was made the special order for Tuesday.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

The Committee on State Institutions reported that it was premature to use the Soldiers' Orphans' Home for the permanently insane. They recommend that each insane asylum be directed to receive a certain portion of them.

OTTAWA TAX BILL.

The bill to authorize Ottawa to levy taxes for corporate purposes was reported back from the Committee on Municipal Corporations and made a special order for next week.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The House bill to authorize cities to make local improvements was reported back, and its passage recommended.

POWERS OF CONDUCTORS.

The Railroad Committee reported back, with amendments, the bill to extend the powers of Conductors on railroads.

FIRE PATROLS.

A motion to have the bill to allow insurance companies to organize fire patrols made a special order for Wednesday afternoon was lost.

THE DOG BILL.

A motion to take the Dog bill out of the Committee of the Whole and make it the special order for Monday was carried.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. HAWES introduced a resolution instructing the Revenue Committee to report back the Senate Revenue bill.

The rules were not suspended.

TOLLS OF THE LITTLE WABASH RIVER.

The bill relative to the tolls of the Little Wabash River was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

Mr. FOSS moved that the Cook County Bond bill be put on its passage.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed, yeas 120; nays 5, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Armstrong, Austin, Barnes, Benson, Berry, Boyd, Braiden, Brayton, Brown (Bond), Brown (Massac), Burley, Burnside, Campbell, Carpenter, Carey, Casey (Shelby), Cavan, Chandler, Clark (Kane), Cloud (Morgan), Clow, Cofer, Collins, Crouch, Cummings, Cunningham, Curtis, Daniels, Derrickson, Dixon, Dodge, Dornblaser, Easley, Easter, Edgcomb, Elmer, Egan, Elder, Fleharty, Foss, Fuller, Funk, Galbraith,

Gallagher, Gass, Gillham, Galloway, Goodell, Hall, Heafield, Hickox, Hildrup, Hinchcliffe, Humphrey, Hunter, Johnston, Jones (Marshall), Kagay, Kelly, Kenny, Kerrick, King (Cook), King (Jersey), Knoles, Korner, Langston, Latimer, Lee, McConnell, McElwee, McEwen, McMasters, Merritt, Miller (Kane), Miller (St. Clair), Moffit, Morgan, Morris, Morrison (Monroe), Morse, Mussetter, Nelson, Phelps, Phillips, Pixley,

Powell, Pritchard, Price, Reinhardt, Reise (Logan), Remsberg, Rice (Peoria), Rich, Riggs, Roberts, Rodgers (Madison), Rodgers (Platt), Roessler, Root, Ross, Rowley, Ryan, Sanford, Senne, Sheldon (Cham'n), Shelton (Warren), Sherrill, Short, Springer, Stewart, Stillwell, Strong, Sullivan, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Turner, Vennum, Vocke, Waite, Water, Watkins, Webb, Whitney, Williams, Williamson, Wight, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Gaines, Herdman, Jeffries, Miller (Madison), Rives.

The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the Board of Commissioners of counties containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants may, in their discretion, by a two-thirds vote, for the purpose of erecting a Court House on the site heretofore occupied for that purpose, and a jail, and other necessary public buildings for the use of said county, at such points and places as may be selected by said Board, and for the purpose of funding the floating debt of said county, and to provide for the restoration and perpetuation of the public records, issue the bonds of said county from time to time, as the same may be required, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $1,500,000, to bear interest not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; *Provided*, that the issuing of said bonds is hereby limited by the constitutional limitation, which limits the amount of indebtedness, including that then existing, to 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property in the county, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, the principal and interest of said bonds to be made payable at such time or times, not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, and at such place or places as such Board shall designate. And the said Board may authorize said bonds to be sold from time to time, at not less than their par value, and be a two-thirds vote of said Board, they may be sold at less than par; the proceeds thereof to be paid into the County Treasury, to be used as required for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The said bonds may be issued in such sums, not exceeding five thousand dollars each, as said Board of Commissioners shall determine, and shall be signed by the Chairman of said Board and the Clerk of the County Court of said county of Cook, and shall be sealed with the seal of said county Court, and registered by the Treasurer of said county, and interest coupons may be attached thereto, signed by the Treasurer of said County only.

SEC. 3. In case said Board of Commissioners shall issue and sell the bonds of said county, in pursuance hereof, they shall, from time to time, as the same may be required, cause taxes to be levied upon the taxable property within the limits of said county, for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, as the same shall become due and payable,—which taxes shall be collected as other county taxes, and when collected shall be applied to the payment of said principal and interest.

SEC 4. Whereas, by reason of the recent destruction by fire of the public buildings and other property of said county, an emergency exists, requiring this act to take effect immediately; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. AUSTIN rose to a personal explanation and denied the truth of certain newspaper statements relative to his alleged connection with an alleged stolen edition of the Temperance law, and, also, relative to statements that he had claimed to be the author of the Temperance law.

MINERS' LAW.

The Miners' Law was taken up.

Mr. ROBERTS offered an amendment making States Attorneys, Sheriffs, and Surveyors *ex officio* Boards of Inspectors of Mines, the fees to be paid out of the County Treasury.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE expressed himself willing to accept the amendment, not thinking it the best thing, but desirous of conceding something to the opinions of others.

Mr. RYAN did not think it an economical amendment, so he moved to amend it by striking out the Sheriff and State's Attorney.

Mr. BURLEY was in favor of the construction of escapement shafts, against a State Inspector, and in favor of Roberts' amendment.

Mr. KOERNER thought the acceptance of the amendment by his colleague was unwise, since it would neutralize the law.

Mr. CUMMINGS thought that the result of the adoption of the amendment would be to cost much more money than having an Inspector. Nor would these officers be any more efficient than the Inspector.

Mr. Ryans amendment was agreed to. The substitute was adopted—yeas, 89; nays, 43.

An amendment was offered to the substitute to give the County Surveyor five dollars, if so fixed by the County Board. Adopted.

An amendment was adopted, allowing one year to construct each hundred feet or fractional part, to build an escapement shaft.

Mr. DANIELS offered an amendment, leaving it optional with the Inspector to decide whether escapement shafts now sunk, if any were, sufficient. Adopted.

Mr. GILLHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, recalling from the Governor the Senate bill to provide for the registration of drainage and levee bonds, and secure their payment.

An amendment was adopted limiting the provisions to mines having fifteen miners or more, instead of ten.

Mr. DANIELS offered an amendment to strike out the words requiring the up-cast to be lined with incombustible material for certain distances above the furnace. Lost.

A Message was received from the Governor, announcing that he had signed the bill in regard to practice in Courts of Record.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Mr. ROESSLER offered a resolution that Washington's Farewell Address be read.

An amendment was adopted that Mr. Springer read it, and the time of reading was fixed at half-past 7.

THE MINING BILL.

Consideration of the mining bill was resumed.

Mr. RICE (Peoria) offered an amendment substituting for the proceeding by injunction to close any mine where the provisions of the law are not complied with, proceeding for indictment by any man in any Court by which the penalty may be recovered and the mine closed as a nuisance. Lost.

Mr. KERRICK offered an amendment to apply to the construction of escapement shafts to mines yet to be opened, and granting a longer time than two years now allowed by the bill. Adopted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE REVENUE BILL

was taken up.

Mr. BARNES moved to strike out the section relative to listing property of railroads, and to insert one by which the Auditor should divide among counties the value of franchises, rolling stock, machine shops, &c., in proportion to the number of miles of main track in each county.

Mr. BARNES claimed that, by his amendment, it would add immensely to the taxable property in the State, while, by the bill as it stood, railroad property slipped out, and the burden of taxation was thrown on the land. It was well for railroads, because it relieved them to a great extent from the burden of municipal corporations.

Mr. PHELPS held that the amendment was unconstitutional, since by it property situatated in one county would be taxed in another which had no jurisdiction over it.

Mr. SHELDON (Champaign) did not believe in taxing franchises.

Mr. FREW also spoke against the amendment.

The substitute was lost.

Mr. GALLOWAY offered an amendment extending the time during which land sold at tax sale may be redeemed, from two years to five, the redeemer to pay 20 per cent if redeemed within six months, and 20 per cent a year for every year thereafter; property of non-residents to be redeemed at a lower rate. Lost.

Mr. McCONNELL offered a substitute putting in a Board of Equalization.

The substitute was lost—yeas, 45; nays, 74—as follows:

YEAS.

Braiden, Brown (Massac), Carey, Chandler, Clark (Kane), Clow, Crouch, Curtis, Daniels, Derrickson, Dornblaser, Easter, Fleharty, Galloway, Heafield, Hickox,

Hunter, Kelly, Latimer, McConnell, McEwen, Miller (Kane), Moffit, Morgan, Pixley, Pritchard, Price, Reinhardt, Remsberg, Rice (Peoria), Riggs,

Rodgers (Platt), Ryan, Sanford, Sheldon (Champaign), Shelton (Warren), Sherrill, Short, Springer, Stewart, Stillwell, Strong, Vennum, Whitney, Wight.

NAYS.

Adams, Armstrong, Austin, Barnes, Berry, Boyd, Brayton, Brown (Bond), Burley, Burnside, Carle, Carpenter, Casey (Shelby), Cavan, Cloud (Morgan), Collins, Cofer, Cummings, Cunningham,

Dixon, Dodge, Easley, Edgecombe, Elder, Egan, Fonke, Gallagher, Gillham, Hall, Hawes, Herdman, Humphrey, Johnston, Jones (Marshall), Kerner, King (Cook), King (Jersey),

Langston, Rivers, Roberts, Rodgers (Madison), Roessler, Root, Senne, Sullivan, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Turner, Vocke, Waite, Water, Webb, Williamson.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to amend the deduction section by allowing deductions from real estate.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 67; nays 76, as follows:

YEAS.

Barnes, Braiden, Burnside, Carey, Cavan, Chandler, Cloud (Morgan), Cofer, Cummings, Cunningham, Daniels, Dornblaser, Edgecomb, Elmer, Elder, Fleharty, Foss, Frew, Gallagher, Gillham, Hawes, Herdman, Johnston,

Kelly, Kenny, Knowles, Landrum, Langston, Lee, Lemma, Manley, McElwain, McElwee, Merritt, Miller (Kane), Miller (Madison), Moffit, Murray, Morris, Morrison (Monroe), Morse, Mussetter, Neece, Nelson, Olson,

Phelps, Phillips, Pritchard, Price, Rice (Sangamon), Richardson, Roberts, Rodgers (Mad'n), Rodgers (Piatt), Rowley, Senne, Sherrill, Springer, Stewart, Stillwell, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Watkins, Webb, Williamson.

NAYS.

Austin, Berry, Boyd, Brayton, Brown (Bond), Burley, Campbell, Carle, Carpenter, Casey (Shelby), Clark (Kane), Clow, Collins, Crouch, Curtis, Derrickson, Dixon, Lodge, Easter, Egan, Foss, Fuller, Funk, Gaines, Goss,

Galloway, Goodell, Hall, Hay, Heafield, Hickox, Humphrey, Hunter, Jones (Marshall), Kagay, Kerrick, King (Cook), King (Jersey), Koerner, Latimer, McConnell, McEwen, McMaster, Miller (St. Clair), Morgan, Pixley, Powell, Reinhardt, Reise (Logan),

Rice (Peoria), Riggs, Rives, Roessler, Root, Ross, Ryan, Remsberg, Sanford, Sheldon (Cham.), Shelton (Warren), Short, Strong, Sullivan, Turner, Vennum, Vocke, Waite, Water, Whitney, Williams, Wight, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered a further amendment providing that where a person has a certain sum in United State bonds he shall be required to list for taxation. If he has had these bonds half a year, half their value; if he has had them a quarter of a year, quarter of their value, and if only one day, three hundred and sixty-four three sixty-fifths of the whole.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) moved the previous question on the amendment of the bill. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 85; nays, 41.

The bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas, 88; nays, 48, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Austin, Berry, Brayton, Brown (Bond), Brown (Massac), Burley, Campbell, Carle, Carpenter, Cavan, Chandler, Clark (Kane), Cloud (Macoupin), Clow, Crouch, Curtis, Daniels, Derrickson, Dickson, Dodge, Dornblaser, Easter, Eagan, Fleharty, Foss, Fuller, Funk, Gaines, Gallagher,

Gass, Galloway, Goodell, Hall, Hay, Heafield, Hickox, Humphrey, Hunter, Kagay, Kerrick, King (Cook), King (Jersey), Knoles, Korner, McConnell, McEwen, McMasters, Miller (Kane), Miller (St. Clair), Moffitt, Morgan, Murray, Morris, Phelps, Phillips, Pixley, Powell, Pritchard, Phillips,

Price, Reinhart, Remsberg, Rich, Riggs, Rives, Roessler, Root, Ross, Ryan, Senne, Sheldon (Champaign), Shelton (Warren), Sherrill, Short, Springer, Stillwell, Strong, Sullivan, Turner, Vennum, Vocke, Waters, Watkins, Whitney, Williamson, Wight, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Armstrong, Barnes, Burnside, Carey, Casey (Shelby), Cloud (Morgan), Cofer, Collins, Cummings, Cunningham, Easley, Edgcomb, Elder, Fonke, Gillham, Hawes,

Hundley, Johnston, Kelly, Kenney, Landrum, Lee, Lemma, Manley, McElwain, McElwee, Merritt, Miller (Madison), Merrill, Morrison (Mon'e), Morse, Mussetter,

Nelson, Neece, Reise (Logan), Rice (Sangamon), Richardson, Roberts, Rodgers (Mad'n), Rodgers (Piatt), Rowley, Sanford, Stewart, Townsend, Trimble, Waite, Webb.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

A motion to make the Penitentiary Creditors' bill the special order for to-morrow morning was agreed to.

A motion to make the Revenue bill the special order for Thursday afternoon did not succeed.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 22.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to provide for a reading-room, library, and hospital for convicts in the State Penitentiary; regulating appeals to the Supreme Court of Iowa; to provide for the election and organization of City Councils; dividing all cities into three wards, each ward to elect one Councilman for three years, and two Councilmen to be elected by the city at large, making the total number of Councilmen five; legalizing the town plat of Atlantic, Cass Co., and conveyances made; regulating city indebtedness and providing for payment thereof.

Resolutions were adopted for a graduated system of taxation; inquiring of the Governor if those in charge of State institutions have made the reports required by law; inviting Presidents of the State University and State Agricultural College to address the Assembly at some future time; instructing the Committee on Medical Institutions to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a permanent record of births and deaths.

The joint resolution agreeing to and ratifying the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, striking out the word "male," and of submitting the question at the next general election, was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

The House bill authorizing the Mayor and Council of cities of one thousand or more inhabitants to appoint a Marshal, Duputy Marshal, and policemen, was amended, the Council or Trustees to elect. The bill was engrossed for a third reading.

In the House, petitions were received protesting against a more stringent prohibitory law, or repeal of the clause allowing the manufacture of beer, cider from apples, or wine from grapes or fruit grown in this State; asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the relief of the Asylum for the Relief of Destitute Children at Andrew, Jackson County.

A bill was introduced requiring specified acts and duties of railroad companies, and providing certain remedies for the enforcement of the same. The first section simply requires Iowa railroads to remain in Iowa; that is, that they should not be allowed to receive or deliver freight outside of the State. This provision relates to railroads centering or terminating in Council Bluffs. The second section was aimed at the action of the Union Pacific Railroad in locating its terminus at Omaha, and this section, as well as the remainder of the bill, is a succession of statements and pleas for compelling the railroad to abide by its charter, and to amend the act of the Directors of the road in the location of the eastern terminus at Council Bluffs, if necessary, by injunction.

The bill passed,—yeas, 81; nays, 5.

The bill passed authorizing the appointment by County Auditors of deputies, for whose acts the Auditors shall be responsible, and who shall have the same powers as Auditors.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 22.—The Assembly had a three hours' session last night on the bill to make liquor sellers responsible for the evils resulting from drunkenness. Various amendments of an unfriendly character were rejected, including one to leave the matter optional with the officers of each town. Motions to table and refer were refused. A substitute offered by the friends of the bill, somewhat modifying its provisions, among other things striking out the responsibility of lessees of places where liquor is sold was adopted, and this bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 54 to 39.

Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Graham, Caswell, and Cheever, and in opposition by Messrs. Wallber, Winfield Smith, and Horn.

The Assembly then adjourned to Friday morning.

MINNESOTA.

Terrible Sufferings During the Recent Storm—Two Women Frozen to Death.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 22.—The severe storm which swept over the State on Tuesday of last week was attended with numerous casualties. Near Beaver Falls, a lady, in the absence of her husband, endeavored to go to the barn and care for the stock. She was accompanied by her sister, aged 17 years. They left two children in the house alone. Three days afterward, the husband, returning, found the children on the bed covered with snow, and just alive, and, learning from them of the absence of the two women, he went in search of them. The dead body of the young lady was found about a half a mile from the house, that of the wife over a mile out on the prairie. Several other fatal cases of freezing are reported in the vicinity of Windom.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts 480 head; supply for week thus far, 4,341. Market active at decline. Sales: 78 Canada stockers, av. 787 lbs, $4.25; 54 Michigan steers, av. 1,169 to 1,148 lbs, $5.20@5.35; 344 Illinois steers, av. 1,100 to 1,443 lbs, $5.00@6.50; 69 Illinois oxen, av. 1,318 to 1,666 lbs, $5.00@5.50; 77 Indiana steers, av. 1,260 to 1,395 lbs, $5.25@6.75; 35 Ohio steers, av. 1,050 to 1,121 lbs, $5.30@5.75; 16 Iowa steers, av. 1,322 lbs, $7.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,814. Market firm; holders and buyers widely apart. Sales of 710 Michigan, av 80 to 90 lbs, at $6.75@7.00; 160 Ohio, av 85 lbs, at $6.67½; 114 choice Canada stock sheep, av 121 lbs, at $9.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,480. Market quiet but firm. Sales of 900 head at $4.40@4.50 for light, and $4.75@5.00 for medium and heavy. Three decks for local trade sold at $5.00.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beauty's Best Auxiliary.—Ask the Belle of the season what appointment of her toilet-table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply, without a moment's reflection, Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Nothing, she is thoroughly aware, contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthy auxiliary of beauty. By using it ladies are enabled, long after they have passed the meridian of life, to preserve the youthful bloom and purity of their complexions, and where nature has denied that superlative attraction, the Balm fully compensates for her deficiencies.

At this season of the year coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other affections of the throat and lungs prevail. Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is a valuable remedy. No family should be without a bottle in the house. It is only 25 cents, and will be found worth as many dollars for the cure of the above complaints. It is for sale by all druggists.

A more stupid assumption never came from the lips or pen of the most illiterate charlatan than the pretended curability of catarrh by drenching the nostrils with astringent powders and caustic solutions. S. C. Pratt, M. D., author of Medical Hydrokonia for catarrh and throat disease, No. 269 West Madison street.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Dr. Stephens' All Right Salve for aching corns. Druggists have it; 25 cents per box. Dr. Stephens at 121 West Washington street, 8 to 3, 89 East Twenty-second street, 4 to 9.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

INSURANCE.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY.

Greer & Ayer,

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Agents,

62 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Union Insurance Company, Bangor, Me.

CASH ASSETS, $540,000.

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CASH ASSETS, $450,000.

The appointment and management of Agencies, and all transactions in relation to the Western business of these Companies, under our supervision.

Fire risks in Chicago accepted at equitable rates.

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ROBERT GREER. J. B. AYER.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE.

We buy all those claims that were settled in this Company at 25 cents, and pay the highest price in cash. Also, certificates and all claims against the Republic, Lamar, and People's Insurance Companies. All those who settled with the Republic at 25 cents on the dollar, call and see us at once. Apply to JAS. BAXTER & CO., 58 Central Union Block.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Those having claims against this Company can find information as to its standing by inquiring at my office, 45 South Desplaines-st.

T. L. MILLER.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss cures Rupture, when properly applied and our directions are followed. In use now over 15 years, and has cured thousands of cases. The only Truss that has stood the test of years. These, and all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., made and correctly fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING MATERIAL.

I would respectfully call attention to my FIRE-PROOF ROCK, as one admirably adapted to endure very severe heat without fusing, and a beautiful Rock for buildings, and as cheap as other building rock.

It is used as a substitute for Fire Brick in Furnaces at Rolling Mills and Steel Manufactures.

It is almost pure Silex, as the following analysis by Prof. J. M. Hirsh, Chemist, No. 38 West Washington-st., Chicago, will show:

"I carefully analyzed a specimen of J. T. Phillips' Fire-Proof Rock and find it to consist of:

Silica	93.5, insoluble in Acids.
Soda	2.5
Magnesia	[illegible]
Lime	1.7
Iron	1.5
Loss	.1
	100.0

This analysis shows it to be practically fire-proof and weather-proof. I submitted it to 3,500 degrees heat F., without producing any appreciable effect on it."

Prof. Otto Wuth, eminent Chemist, of Pittsburgh, substantially agrees with the above, and adds, it will endure as much heat as the best Fire-Brick.

Brown, Bonnell & Co., Mahoning Works, Youngstown, O., say: "The Fire Stone which we have used in our Puddling and Heating Furnaces procured from J. T. Phillips, Esq., of New Castle, Pa., we find to stand the action of fire in a remarkable degree and has proved to be the best we have ever used."

The Girard Furnace Co., at Girard, O., state: Mr. J. T. Phillips, "The hearth we obtained from you stands first-rate; we have been in blast four months." This furnace is used for smelting iron ore and running it into pig iron.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., manufacturers of Bessemer Steel, &c., say: Mr. J. T. Phillips, "Your Fire Stone is the best American Fire Stone that we have ever used."

I will be pleased to show the original statements for all the above to any who may call. I will be at the Sherman House a few days. I will be pleased to show specimens and give further information.

J. T. PHILLIPS.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." S. M. Agents! It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Present our claims. Get the agency and sell it.

Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N. Y.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... [illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... [illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen ... [illegible]
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen ... [illegible]

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.

Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

931 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

BRICK.

BRICKS.

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT,

And Building Material generally, sold on commission. Consignments solicited. Advances made. PIERCE & [illegible], 181 LaSalle-st.

VIEWS OF CHICAGO.

"Patent Combination Views"

Of Chicago (showing original building on one side and ruins of same on the other). Also Barnard's "Artistic" Large Panoramic View of Ruins, South and North Side; new Chamber of Commerce, Cards and Cabinets of celebrities, Stereoscopes, etc., at wholesale and retail. Single sample "Combination Views" mailed for 25 cents, half price; $4.50 per doz. Trade supplied.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 88 W. Randolph-st. Remove to 283 West Madison-st., May 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARDINES.

100 boxes just arrived, for sale by WM. [illegible] & SONS, 45 and 47 River-st.

TO CAPITALISTS

AND OTHERS—A Builder from London is open to give estimates for building, alterations, and fittings of every description.

WM. BROWN, 187 [illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Among the Herds—The Farm of B. F. Dye—Management of the Meadow-Land—Pasture—Twelve Steers—The Farm of Mr. Neal—The Farm of Mr. Hardy—Grinding Feed—Flax-Culture—Selling vs. Feeding Corn—Value of Farm Land and Proposed Improvements.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 17.

Our prairie-farming is constantly undergoing changes, as new conditions present themselves; and the farmer who keeps on in the old beaten paths may find himself left behind in the race, or his profits cut short, by some new discovery, some new process, or some new demand, that changes the current of his business. For the past five years, stock-growing and stock-feeding have been the sport of material changes, and must be organized on a new basis in order to meet this new conditions than are at present presented. The great prairies are now reticulated with railroads that invite settlement, and the outlying pasturage is cut up into cultivated fields. This compels the stock-feeder to either hire or purchase land for pasturage. Then these railroads enhance the price of corn, and the field where he once purchased the crop for five dollars per acre, and that averaged forty bushels of corn, and into which he turned his drove of steers and hogs, is now worth two or three times as much. But this is only a part of his trouble; for the cheap beef of the plains, west of the Mississippi, meets him in the market, and cuts off the profit from all except the largest, smoothest, and fattest of his steers and the best of his cows.

I spent a part of last week among the stock men of Ford County. This is a good county for pasturage, being well adapted to grass, clover, corn, and oats, with a goodly supply of water, and many small groves and fringes of timber along the Sangamon and affluents of the Vermilion of the Wabash. My first visit was at

THE FARM OF B. F. DYE.

This farm contains:

Of meadow, acres	160
Cornfield	250
Pasture, mostly in blue grass	120
Woodland, part of Ten-Mile Grove	80
Total acres	650

One-half of the meadow is clear timothy, and the other half a mixture of timothy and red clover. The meadow, contrary to the usual practice, is pastured until the 1st of June by 80 head of cattle, when it is left for a crop of hay. The hay on the part in timothy was cut when one-half of the heads were ripe, stacked in the same field, and had just been threshed and the seed sent to market,—producing, from 50 tons of hay, 193 bushels of seed, that sold for $3.40 per bushel. The threshing, marketing, and commission cost about 75 cents per bushel, leaving net $1.65 per bushel, or $318. The value of the hay for feeding was reduced about 15 per cent, leaving it worth at least $2.50. To this we may add two months' spring and two months' fall pasturage. With the spring and fall pasturage, the stock is fed corn, either in the shock, that is hauled to and scattered over the meadow, or corn with the husks on,—what is called jerked corn. In addition to this, a part of the meadow is top-dressed with manure from the horse-stables and yards, as all the spare manure is put on the meadow. An ordinary meadow, pastured in this manner in the spring, would be a failure; and it is questionable if it would not pay better to keep the stock off of this meadow in the spring; but thus far the result has been so satisfactory that Mr. D. thinks of continuing the same course. The meadow is all in one field, and the second crop of clover is pastured off, or, rather, the two crops are merged into one, and pastured at both ends of the season, as stated.

THE PASTURE.

The pasture is relieved until June by the meadow, when the feed becomes full, and the stock is turned in, and rely for a time on grass alone. In the fall the meadow again gives the pasture rest from the tread of stock, and the fall rains bring up the blue-grass for December pasturage, which is continued with shock corn, as on the meadow, in the spring. This corn is carted to all parts of the pasture, where it is consumed by the cattle, followed by a lot of summer pigs, that pick up the waste. In case of bad weather, hay and corn are hauled into the woodland, where there are large open racks for the hay, while the corn is thrown on the ground, as in the pasture. At night the cattle resort to the wood lot, which is a fringe of timber on the banks of a branch of the Vermilion. The stock at all times have free access to an abundant supply of water.

THE CORN-FIELD.

The corn-field is managed on the plan recommended in these letters, being laid off into lands, planted in rows one way, harrowed and rolled just before the blades push out of the ground, and afterward cultivated with two-horse cultivators. The ground is thus kept clean, and the yield is never less than fifty bushels to the acre. Nearly all of the crop is cut and put in shocks for feeding as above stated, it requiring two men to do the feeding.

The neat stock number eighty head, of all ages, about a dozen head of horses, and some fifty of hogs.

We can see how this system of farming enriches the meadow and pasture land, and why such a crop of corn is produced. No stock is allowed in the corn-field, and, when the ground is soft, the hauling of shock corn is suspended, and the jerked corn must be used. The reason for this is that the tramping of cattle in cultivated land locks up its fertility, and thus damages the crop. The meadow, after a few years, becomes the corn-field, and the corn-field the meadow. The pasture is not disturbed, as the blue grass improves from year to year for pasturage, and is not as good for corn as the grass, for, when once set, it is more difficult to kill out.

Well, so far there is nothing very remarkable,—a good deal after the old plan; the new feature of spring-pasturing of the meadow, perhaps, which is of doubtful value; and then, again, if the hay was cut just as the first heads come into bloom, its extra value might well compensate for the grass-seed. But the whole story is not told, and in this part we find the new lessons, and how we are to meet the new conditions that come up in the shape of low prices, dear labor, and dear land, with the absence of free summer pasturage. Among this stock of Mr. Dye are twelve head of steers,—one two years old, and eleven three years old. A part of them are full-blooded, or herd-book animals, and a part grades of the Short-Horns. In the Chicago market, the prices of beef steers is regulated by size and condition. A steer in good fair flesh, weighing 800 pounds, is worth 3 cents a pound; those of from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, smooth and fat, 5½ cents; those of 1,700, 7 1-4 cents; and those of 1,930, 8 cents. And, as these twelve steers will tip the beam at the latter figure, they are somewhat desirable, as they will bring the nice little sum of $150 each, in the aggregate, $1,800. The dozen will make a snug car-load, whereas 15 to 17 are usually required to fill a car. Here is the point that is proposed to be made: To grow just such stock, and leave the runts to those who prefer them. But can it be done? Yes; for it has been often repeated. The plan is this: Several farms combine and purchase the best Durham bull that they can get. In this case they have Gold Duke 2d, valued at $3,000, and each of these farms has thorough-bred cows that cost from $200 to $500. From these they expect to grow steers that will, at three years, go 1,700 to 2,000 pounds. These men are getting up herds to feed for beef, not to sell stock for breeding purposes at fancy prices; for that can only be done at great expense of care and advertising. And then this kind of stock, kept in good, fair farm order, needs no more care than common native stock; for these twelve steers have never been in a stable, or had other feed than hay and corn in the ear. During this winter they have been put in a yard that is partly sheltered by buildings, but have to be outside, and have only had an extra feed of corn at night; and, for the past few days, have had hay and corn in the ear, and they consume of the latter less than half a bushel each day, or 10 cents' worth of corn per day.

These men are not discarding their common stock, but are breeding grade stock with the expectation that, in the course of three or four years, of having their herds all thoroughbred animals. Mr. D. was offered $48 per head for thirty head of two-year-old grade steers, but refused it. It is claimed that it costs no more to put on a pound of this 8-cent beef than a pound of common beef worth 5 cents, provided you have the right kind of animals. This is the first organized effort that I know of for the express purpose of breeding beef animals, as it is generally supposed that thoroughbred animals are of too much value for this purpose; but such is not the case, for, while we see one fancy animal, there are a thousand at least comparatively inferior, not in size or in beef making qualities, but in the breeder's fancy points. I was shown two other full-bred bulls, whose calves were as large and valuable for beef, making it the more highly-prized animal. These latter cost $250 each, and, for the purpose of stall-feeding, are probably as good as the purely fancy animal. Of course, breeders of fancy stock will say this is all bosh; but these practical stock-growers of Ford County will not heed them. The over-feeding and care of most blooded stock tend to impair their health. I saw Gold Duke 2d in the stable on the farm of Mr. Neal. He is fed hay and meal, and is in nice order, but not fat, and has had no curry-comb about him this winter.

For purely grazing purposes, the grade steers are nearly as good as the thorough-breds, but it will not do to use the grade bulls for breeding. I have a suspicion that, in time, this plan of stock-growing will make a change in the price of thoroughbred Short-Horns. The male animals are intended for beef, and will command at 3 years old, say, $150. This will bring the value of a fine calf from $50 to $100, when our farmers will be able to obtain this stock. It may be three or four years before such a result will be reached, and longer in the cheapening of the cows; but it will come. At present the breeders of this stock form a ring, and thus keep up the price; and, when these animals get in the hands of farmers, they fail to have the progeny registered in the herd-book, and they at once lose position; but I understand that these Ford County farmers will look after this matter, and will thus be able to show a clear record.

There is no doubt that the twelve steers could easily be fed up to 2,500 pounds by stabling and fine cornmeal, with a little oil cake; but it is doubtful if it would pay for labor, feed, and interest, and they are to be sent to market during the coming month.

The next visit was to the

FARM OF WM. NEAL.

Meadow, acres	170
Cornfield, acres	100
Pasture, acres	60
Total acres	330

Mr. N. keeps 100 head; has the benefit of prairie range, and purchasers come in the car.

THE MEADOW.

No spring pasturing is permitted. It is top-dressed and fed in other respects as that of Mr. Dye; but saves no grass-seed,—cuts too early for that.

THE CORN FIELD

is worked with great care; planted in check rows, cultivated both ways, cut and shocked. The yield last year was 50 bushels. Mr. N. is about to reduce his stock to the capacity of his own ground; intends to stable more of his stock, and to feed all the corn in the form of meal. He has a Little Giant feed mill, that makes 40 bushels of corn and cob meal a day, with the aid of one man and a span of horses; but he is not satisfied with this plan of crushing the feed. This is no doubt bad economy, when a mill and horse-power costing $200 will grind at least 150 bushels a day, with two men and four horses, while this crusher cost $70, and, as compared to a good mill, is worthless. Mr. N. offered his two and three year old steers at $4.60 for 100 pounds, and was offered $4.50; no sale. He has several very fine thoroughbred cows, and intends to close out all his grade and native stock, and to turn his attention to 2,000 pound steers and first-class dairy cows. The farm of Mr. N. is out on the prairie, and a large part of his stock must of necessity be fully exposed to all weather; but he is becoming an advocate of shelter for profit, and is turning his attention in that direction.

THE FARM OF B. HARDY

was next inspected. On this are 50 head, all ages, of thoroughbred stock, about 40 of them cows and heifers. The bull Pilot is valued at $500, cows and heifers at $200 to $500 cash. In the herd are four yearling steers that weigh 1,000 pounds each, and valued at $50 for feeding purposes, as it is supposed that, at three years, they will reach 2,000 pounds. This stock has the advantage of a few clumps of brush to shelter them from the storms, and are fed on corn-stalks and a small quantity of corn in the ear. They are only in fair order; the cows with calves at their side are rather thin.

These three herds are a fair sample of stock-farming in this section. While it is easy to see that it pays better than grain-husbandry, yet the whole system needs reorganizing, and none know this need better than these men. Mr. Dye has the advantage of timber shelter, and on one side of his meadow is a high hedge of Osage, which has proved very serviceable to the stock; for, when exposed to cold winds and storms, they seek its shelter.

I have been careful to give the plan of management, in order to point out the defects of the plan, and to show what may be done under more prudent care. It is easy to see that these farms are in excellent condition for crops, and that much is due to the superior value of animals that are fed on them; and this is attributed to the selection and rearing of this stock by the feeder, and the continued process of crowding the animal from the calf to the steer, ready for the butcher. They are thus larger, and the beef of better quality. All of these parties are preparing sheds and stables as fast as possible for their stock, and intend to commence feeding meal instead of corn in the ear. They will use a four-horse sweep-power and the Lightning feed-grinder. This mill runs at a high speed, about 1,500 revolutions a minute, and to this, in a great measure, is due its superiority. We have, at last, a successful cast-iron mill for farm use. I can now see wherein manufacturers and farmers have been deceived and disappointed in these farm mills, or, rather, why they have failed in the hands of the farmer. They have been run at too low a speed. When attached to a common horse-power, they run at about 800 revolutions, against 1,200 to 1,500 when steam is applied. The grinding-surface being small, they must have high speed in order to accomplish the work. Why this has not before occurred to inventors, is now a matter of surprise.

FLAX-GROWING.

At Paxton, the Messrs. Jerome & Dement, of Dixon, have a flax-mill, for the making of tow for the manufacture of burlaps for baling cotton. This has encouraged the growing of flax to a large extent. Seventeen hundred tons of flax-straw have been produced from about 3,000 acres of flax, and 20,000 bushels of seed. The straw commands $5 to $6 per ton, an acre producing about half a ton of straw and some 7 to 8 bushels of seed.

There was but one opinion in regard to corn; and that was, that it would not pay so well to sell at 28 cents, the now ruling price at the station, as to feed it, and I met several parties looking up stock to feed. Two-year-old steers are, therefore, in demand at from 4 to 4½ cents a pound for this purpose. One farmer, who has 2,300 acres on the Sangamon River, who grows 400 acres of corn annually, and feeds a part of it in the wintering of eighty head of cattle, had purchased thirty five steers at these figures, and was looking up 100 more. His plan has been to purchase good steers in the spring, and pasture them through the summer, and turn them off as grass-fed beef in the fall, and winter a lot of young stock to eat his corn-stalks; but this low price of corn has induced him to feed his corn rather than to sell it.

Farmers begin to see that, in order to make money out of beef, they must shelter their stock, and grind the corn that is fed to them; this will give more winter employment to farm-hands; a less number of cattle will need to be kept to produce the same profit; while their farms can be kept in the same good condition. An animal that weighs 1,400 pounds, sold at 5½ cents, amounts to $77,—only about one-half as much as a steer that weighs 500 pounds more. While first-class native two-year-old steers command $40 to $50, one-year-old grade and thoroughbred steers have plenty of takers at the same price,—thus saving one year in the feeding and interest of the money. The farmer who has twenty native cows can easily see how he can afford to pay $200 to $300 for a good bull. Should he sell the calves for veal, he will find it to his profit; but, for stock-growing, it is a matter of the utmost importance, as he will see in looking over the sales of live stock in any of our cities.

The value of the farms under notice are placed at $30 per acre, though not for sale. The needed buildings and orchards will bring them up to $50 per acre, when none but the best breeds of animals can be allowed on them. The question of soiling in case of drought was freely discussed, with favorable prospects.

RURAL.

THE APIARY.

Feeding Bees to Stimulate Breeding—Effects of Drouth on Wintering Bees.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Feb. 17.

The feeding of bees before the opening of spring has been for a two-fold purpose,—first, when they are short of honey, to keep them alive, and, secondly, to stimulate breeding. The first of these I have fully discussed in previous letters, and I will now take up the second proposition.

It is desirable to have a full stock of bees ready for honey-gathering so soon as there is a good supply of honey to gather, and, for this reason, many bee-keepers feed sugar-syrup in order to stimulate the laying of eggs and rearing of brood. From the time the egg is laid until the young bees leave the hive, is about a month. Now, suppose the first honey is to come from an apple-orchard, or the white-clover, we want to be sure of a full swarm, ready for gathering as soon as this season approaches. In case there are no flowers at this season to supply the bees with honey, we must resort to sugar or honey, and this without regard to the store of honey in the hive. It may be considered a singular fact that the queen will not begin to lay eggs in large numbers until the bees begin to gather stores for feeding the larvæ from some source outside the honey-store inside the hive. And, as soon as they can gather honey and pollen from plants, or sugar that has been reduced to syrup, or honey from other hives, so soon will the queen begin active work in the laying of eggs. There is also another fact in this connection, that, in case the swarm is thus stimulated too early in the season, it wears out the old bees, and they are of no value on the opening of spring; but this may not prove of any particular consequence, if there is a good supply of young, vigorous bees to fill their places. This feeding for brood is, therefore, a nice one, and must be carefully considered; for if we get up full stocks one or two weeks in advance of the flowers, we must provide food for the young bees, and we must not forget that this food from the outside continues to stimulate the breeding, sometimes to an undue extent, giving us too many new swarms to be profitable.

There may be exceptional instances where feeding for this purpose may be valuable, but not so in the great majority of cases, as may be seen when we come down to the facts and figures, with slate and pencil in hand. We will suppose that the orchard blooms the first week in May. In order to have a full colony of honey-gatherers, the queen should begin laying the first week in April. It is certain that the vernal flora begin to be abundant for at least a month in advance of the apple-blossoms. The willows, arbor-vitæ, red cedar maples, service-berry, and many other trees furnish honey and pollen, to say nothing of the annuals and perennials that fill every nook and corner where the plow cannot or does not reach to prevent them. If the swarm has honey, all it needs is pollen, and this is largely supplied by all the vernal flora. We have in our grounds the willows, silver maples, larch, arbor-vitæ, red cedar, and many shrubs; while the pasture lots, the roadside, the orchard-rows, and shelter-belts are laughing with great numbers of small flowers, all of which supply pollen, and some of them honey; and on these the bees begin their spring-work, the first or second week of March, so that they have one and a half months in which to get up a full stock of honey-gathering bees. It will thus be seen that Nature has made ample provision for the young brood, and that only in exceptional cases do we need to feed sugar or unbolted flour for this purpose. That, on the warm days, before the maples and willows have put out buds and catkins, bees will feed on unbolted rye flour, is an established fact; but, so soon as the willows and maples are ready for them, this flour will be neglected. For some years we had supposed this early feeding to be of use; but, on reflection, concluded to let Nature take her own course without our tinkering; and the result has been, that we have full colonies by the time that the apple and clover blossoms appear. Up to this time there is no great supply of honey, as nearly all the vernal flora is better supplied with pollen than with honey, and the first flush of honey is from the apple orchard.

From these remarks it will be seen that there is no need of stimulating the bees to raise brood, only as Nature provides for it. In case the spring opens late, and the rearing of young bees is delayed, so also is the blooming of the orchard and of the white clover delayed. I would, therefore, recommend that swarms be fed only when they are short of honey.

There are many dead bees this winter with us. The cause of this is the very dry season, and especially the fall. As there was nothing to stimulate the rearing of brood, a comparatively small number of young bees were provided for, and the swarms were largely composed of old or early spring bees; and, as few of those could survive the winter, we are losing them in large numbers; but this is no cause for alarm, for it is not the great number of bees in a hive at the opening of spring, nor the large store of honey, that is desirable, but, on the contrary, plenty of empty cells for the queen to fill with eggs, as it is the young bees that give value to the swarm, for the old bees must soon give out.

Last Monday was a warm day, and I cleaned out a dozen hives, and replaced them in good condition. I intended to have gone through all of them in this way, but the weather turned suddenly cold, marking zero on the 14th. So soon as the weather will permit, I shall clean out all the dead bees and rubbish, for all this certainly renders the air very impure in the hive.

I think the great loss of bees in those parts of the country that were visited by the drought, is from the want of young bees in the fall. A neighbor who uses a tall hive, that he insists is better than the shallow hives for wintering bees, has suffered fully as much. But he was not aware of this until the inside of the hives were examined. On a close inspection, it is seen that the dead bees are old, and apparently worn out with hard work, for their wings are badly battered and torn. We may, therefore, expect to see our swarms commence the spring with greatly reduced numbers. This will remind us of the necessity of having productive queens, for, without such aid, we shall make poor progress, at least in the fore part of the season, and until the bees renew all the defective queens.

ELLA.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

So-Called "Black-Leg" in Cattle—Symptoms and Course—Causes—Prevention—Treatment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 16.

SO-CALLED "BLACK-LEG" IN CATTLE.

Among all the typhous diseases peculiar to our domestic animals, one especially is very frequent, at least in the Western States,—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska,—and becomes very destructive to calves, young heifers, and steers. It is known among the farmers by the name of "Black-Leg."

It generally attacks the very best animals in a herd, is very acute in its course, and almost always has a fatal termination. As to its character, it must be considered a genuine typhus, nearly related to a disease frequently prevailing in the Southern States, which is known by the name of "Milk-Sickness." It does not always present itself in one and the same form; its symptoms and external morbid features vary somewhat in different cases, though the pathological process and the principal morbid changes are always the same. At a *post-mortem* examination, the blood in all cases is found to be rather thick, dark-colored, almost black, not coagulated, and of a somewhat smeary condition; small drops of fat seem to swim on its blackish-brown and iridescent surface. Although the seat of the disease is not restricted to one part or organ, which accounts for the differences of its symptoms in different animals, the acute course and the morbid process are in all cases essentially the same, for we always find the affected tissues infiltrated with extravasated blood, which, being in a state of decomposition, becomes a source of destruction to the diseased and infiltrated parts; in other words, produces gangrene or mortification in every tissue or part with which it comes in contact.

SYMPTOMS AND COURSE.

As has been said above, the symptoms of so-called "Black-Leg" are not in all cases the same, but vary according to the seat of the disease and the parts affected. Still, it would lead too far to describe all the various forms and features that have been obtained; therefore, I shall restrict myself to those most common.

In some cases, apparently healthy animals commence to limp rather suddenly; a swelling appears in the lower part of a leg,—more frequently, at least according to my observations, in a fore-leg than in a hind one; this swelling increases rapidly, extends upward, reaches higher and higher, clear up to the shoulder, or, if in the hind leg, clear to the hip. The same is at first very hot and painful, and the skin, where it is light-colored,—the hair white,—much reddened; afterward, generally within a short time, the swelled part or parts become rather cold, the pain disappears, and the color of the skin is changed to purple, brown, or almost black; hence the name "Black-Leg."

The swelling sometimes increases so enormously, and assumes such proportions, as to make the affected leg a perfect monster. If those swellings are scarified, either a yellowish, sometimes gelatinous, fluid comes out, in the beginning; or a dark-colored, very feted, ichor makes its appearance,—the latter when death is approaching.

In other cases, the disease commences with a high fever; the animals tremble, their gait becomes tottering; the brain seems to be affected, for the patients become dizzy and dull, stagger, and are very apathetic. Generally within a very short time, swellings appear on some part of the body, usually on the sides of the chest, on the ribs, along the back, on the shoulder, on the neck, etc. These swellings, however, are not as solid as those on the legs; they contain gases, and, if we pass over them with the hand, a kind of crackling sound is produced. If we cut into them, very fettid gases escape, and a thin, blackish or brownish fluid oozes out.

In some cases, both forms of "Black-Leg" are combined, and then the progress of the disease is a very acute one. The pulse in all cases is very much accelerated, irregular, and soon becomes very small and wiry. The visible mucous membranes are very much reddened, bloodshot; and, in the farther course, their color changes to purple-brown or livid. The respiration, of course, is difficult, and becomes more and more so as the morbid process advances.

The disease generally is considered to be contagious; still, I think it is doubtful whether a communication has ever been effected except by an immediate contact with the blood, or with the secretions and excretions of the diseased animals. A communication, however, is effected almost with certainty when the blood, secretions, excretions, or humors of a diseased animal are brought into the system of a healthy one.

CAUSES.

There seems to be no doubt that the next—that is the immediate—cause of this extremely fatal disease proceeds from an abnormal proportion—irregularities—between the organic waste and repairs, and from an inability of the organism to dispose of, and to remove, the wasted material, which, therefore, is accumulating in the system. To a certain extent, the morbid process must be considered as a violent effort of the organism to eject that accumulated wasted material.

We find "Black-Leg" almost exclusively in such young animals as are growing very rapidly, are improving almost suddenly, and which, maybe, have been been poor, but are in a good condition, and, to use a common expression, are thriving very fast. Hence, we find that disease in such animals, in which waste and repair have increased faster than the vigor and vital force of those organs which have the functions of regulating and controlling the same. Therefore, "Black-Leg" makes its appearance not only when the food and keeping of young neat cattle are suddenly changed from good or sufficient to better,—when, for instance, those animals are turned out into a pasture with luxurious and juicy grasses, which are growing, or have grown, very rapidly, but also where, from one cause or another, the vigor and the vital powers of the absorbing and secreting organs, and the organs of nutrition in general, are weakened and diminished. Consequently, soil and climate also have a decided influence; and, indeed, we find "Black-Leg" prevailing most frequently in such districts, and at such seasons, where and when human beings are troubled with malaria diseases, chills, and ague. We find, farther, that the disease disappears more or less as soon as those countries or districts are more thoroughly cultivated and better drained, and that it makes its appearance, especially in such parts of the country where the subsoil is impervious to water, and where the top soil is loose and rich in humus.

PREVENTION.

A prevention is of the greatest importance, for a treatment is seldom of any avail. Among the preventive measures, a better and more thorough cultivation of the soil, but especially a proper draining of all wet places, such as sloughs, bogs, and ponds of stagnant water, deserves the first rank. Further, we have to prevent our animals from satisfying their thirst with foul and stagnant water; have to provide them with healthy food, and pure water for drinking; have to make changes in the food, if such are necessary, as gradually as possible; and, if Black-Leg is prevailing in our neighborhood, we may feed our young animals, especially if they should be in a very high condition, a little less than usually, or, if they are very plethoric, we may bleed them from the jugular vein on the neck, or may give them a good dose of sulphate of soda,—enough to make their bowels loose. It may also be advisable to mix with their water for drinking a little acid, either vegetable—vinegar,—or, what is probably better, mineral—sulphuric or muriatic—acids, just enough to give the water a perceptibly sour taste. This latter treatment, probably, deserves preference when the weather is hot and sultry, and the water for drinking not as pure and clear as it ought to be.

Compressing it in a few words, we may say that our preventive measures have to consist, first, in preventing a sudden increase of the organic waste and repair; and, secondly, in aiding and assisting the organism with all rational means within our power in its efforts to dispose of the accumulated wasted material. The water for drinking should be as free as possible from all decaying vegetable and animal substances; therefore, water from a well or from a spring is, under all circumstances, preferable.

TREATMENT.

A treatment, as has already been mentioned, will be but very seldom of any avail; therefore, an attempt at a cure may be made only when the disease is yet in its incipient stage. If the animal is very robust and plethoric, we may bleed the same, provided we can do it early enough; if we do it too late, we only accelerate the death of our patient. Comparatively large doses of mineral acids, sulphuric or muriatic, and, if they are not at hand, of vinegar, have been given with some success. A good dose of sulphate of soda, mixed with some saltpetre, also may do some good. In cases where the swelling commences in the lower part of a leg, it has been found that a rather empirical procedure—that is, tying a string firmly around the leg just above the swelling—has stopped the further progress of the morbid process. In such cases, in which the swellings are inflated with fetid gases, those swellings may be scarified, and carbolic acid, dissolved in glycerine, or alcohol, and water may be injected into the incisions. In other cases, washing the swellings with vinegar, with diluted carbolic acid, or with liquid chloride of lime, may prove beneficial. Still, in a majority of cases, any treatment will be in vain, for death frequently ensues before any medicine can act,—sometimes even within a few hours. Healthy animals should be strictly separated from diseased ones.

VETERINARIAN.

A CURIOUS CHARACTER.

More Beast than Man.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Telegraph, Feb. 13.

In the old town of Sunbury, on the coast of Georgia, now a melancholy ruin, James Somersall, the subject of this notice, was born fifty-three years ago.

His parents emigrated from the Island of Bermuda over a century since, and are in part responsible for the introduction of that beautiful grass which is the bane of planters on the seaboard.

The father of James was a tailor and cripple, and his mother kept a small baker's shop. They had one other son besides James, and were very poor. The former from his earliest childhood was utterly unlike his kind, and developed tastes and habits of the strangest and most abnormal character.

Once, at a very tender age, he was missing for several days, and finally turned up fast asleep upon a tombstone in the village grave-yard.

Fond of solitude, he ever lived in the thick recesses and tangled forests of that semi-tropical clime. A passion for natural history was thus engendered, which afterward produced, we venture to say, the most complete work (in manuscript) ever compiled on the ornithology of Georgia.

Skilled in snaring birds, his home was strung around with ingenious cages of his own manufacture, filled with feathered inhabitants, some hitherto utterly unknown to the residents of the country. He has been known to watch, and follow up day after day, without ceasing, a paroquet or some other strange bird until he had secured his prize. Nets, bird lime, traps and robbery on the roost, were the means employed by him in capturing his feathered treasures. They were never known to fail.

This protracted life in the woods and close association with beasts and birds, gradually transformed this wonderful creature into a regular satyr, or wild man, and, strange to say, his very physical appearance underwent a change, and his natural tastes and appetites also. The writer has seen him with a pocket full of live grass-hoppers, which he would eat like sugar plums or bon-bons. Lizards, locusts, and seven serpents, were despatched in the same way. Indeed, among his other sylvan pursuits, the capture of snakes was a favorite pastime. Armed with a forked stick only, we have seen this man crawl on all-fours through a covered ditch, forty feet wide, filled with ooze and slime, in quest of the deadly moccasin. When encountered, after pinning the reptile's head to the earth, he would seize it by the neck, and, inserting a coarse cloth into its mouth, so as to cover the fangs, forcibly extract them with a sharp jerk. The snakes were then carefully placed in his bosom for shelter and safe keeping. We have seen him stand with the heads and forked tongues of several huge serpents thus bestowed darting about his cheek and face, with a broad grin upon his semi-barbarous countenance.

But this was not all; our carniverous biped would *devour* these writhing monsters with horrible gusto, *alive*, and squirming as he tore the flesh with his teeth,—scores of living witnesses will attest this fact. He was even tempted to make this diabolical taste a matter of profit, and actually advertised to eat living serpents in the cities of Charleston and Savannah, in the latter of which he was arrested for the brutality of the performance.

The dwelling of this man-monster was visited by every stranger and antiquary who made a pilgrimage to Sunbury, to view the old Fort, and the enchanting water scenery of the dilapidated town. It presented a unique appearance. Hung around the wall were cages of a multitude of birds, embracing many of every variety to be found in this latitude, and a long chest upon the floor contained his collection of serpents. On one occasion the writer, anxious to get a peep at the hideous reptiles within, partially removed the lid, but quick as thought out glided a huge thunder snake and he fled incontinently. Twisted together in huge rolls, these nauseous creatures, embracing rattle snakes, moccasins, vipers, black snakes, coachwhips, the anacondas-like blue snake, and many other varieties, existed, *without food* for long months, their prison floor covered with the *eggs* of the several females.

But who would suppose that this snake man courted the muses, and is the author of quite a collection of poems, mostly of the amorous cast, which were published, we believe, in Charleston. Several of these are in our possession, and form a curious *melange* of sentiment, vulgarity, and nonsense. Occasionally, however, he wrote quite respectable doggerel, and his doting mother proclaimed him to be not quite the equal of Byron, but the superior of Burns.

These pieces, when called upon, he would sing, or rather chant, in a monotonous guttural accent, the same tune fitting all alike.

The writer and Mr. James Seymour, of this city, were classmates at school with this curious genius. At quite a tender age, he astonished our teacher, Rev. S. G. Hillyer, by declaiming the whole of the inimitable race of John Gilpin.

Previously regarded as a dunce at school, he was forthwith put into Murray's grammar, and never, we believe, learned the difference between a substantive and verb, though beaten with many stripes almost every day.

Rev. J. S. Law, his first teacher, who essayed to learn him the alphabet, had a tough time of it. When he would say, "James, say B," the precocious youth would reply, "James, say B." It was like the task of Sysiphus. Dolt as he was, however, the miserable fellow, as before mentioned, did write quite a volume on the natural history of Georgia, which, despite its defects, was really instructive and interesting.

In person, Somersall was a most disgusting object. He was callous-looking, colorless and cadaverous, resembling a beast as much as a man. Strange to say, though regardless of hobgoblins and poisonous reptiles, he was the veriest coward in town. The smallest boy could impose upon or whip him at will with impunity. The limits of a newspaper article prevent us from recalling many queer anecdotes and incidents in the life of this wonderful individual. He died about six years since, and is still regarded, like the black dwarf of Sir Walter Scott, as one of the celebrities of old Liberty County.

An Unmarried Mother Cuts the Throat of Her New-Born Babe.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 19.

An appalling child murder was perpetrated early yesterday morning in a long-shoremen's boarding-house in Newark, known as the Passaic Hotel, located near the canal and Railroad avenue, in the Fifth Ward, and kept by a man named Staats. It appears that about 11 o'clock the preceding night Dr. Osborne was called in to attend a girl named Julia Murray, who was then on the verge of maternity. He remained with her till nearly 3 o'clock, but, supposing that his services would not really be required for a considerable time to come, he left. In the morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, he returned, and was amazed to find that Julia had been delivered of an infant. This, however, Julia denied. The child was nowhere to be found. A search was instituted for it, but without success. The doctor was willing to stake his professional reputation that Julia had become a mother, but where was the child? He was greatly puzzled. Mrs. Staats told him that Julia arose about 5 o'clock and repaired to the kitchen to commence work, but soon after returned to her chamber. The doctor suspected that the innocent had been slaughtered and secreted, and so he placed the matter before the County Physician. Another search was made, and resulted in finding the murdered child secreted in an unused room, with its throat cut for about two inches. Marks of violence were also visible on the head and back. Julia admitted being alone when it was born, but denied having murdered it. A razor with blood on it was found in her trunk. After a great deal of persuasion, Julia revealed the name of the father, one Charles Diedrich, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Staats speaks in high terms of the girl. She has been a model of servants during the time she has been at his place. She is about 22 years of age, and came from Hampton Junction, Warren county, N. J., six months ago. Her parents reside there.

TUMULT IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

Discussion of the Cuban Question.

A Madrid letter to the London *Times* describes the recent scene in the Spanish Cortes, when Minister Sagasta, speaking on the Colonial question, adverted to Cuba and the United States. We copy from the letter as follows:

He (Sagasta) said he could not speak of the colonies without Cuba immediately rising to the imagination. There existed there the remains of a Vandalic insurrection, which had three years of life, and which caused just impatience. The affair was now brought within narrow limits, thanks to the valor of the army, the vigilance of the navy, and the energetic and decisive attitude of the volunteers of Havana. The mention of the volunteers, authors of the student atrocities, caused commotion in part of the Chamber, and a Republican Deputy exclaimed that they ought to be disarmed. "Yes, gentlemen," replied Sagasta, "thanks to the volunteers, whose disarmament I hear asked for by some who call themselves Spaniards, and occupy the benches of the legislator?" He proceeded to say that, circumscribed as the insurrection now was to a few hordes of rebels, almost completely limited to the Eastern Department, and even in this confined to virgin forests, in whose thickets alone they find shelter, the Government have the satisfaction to announce to the Deputies that the insurrection may be considered as almost terminated, and they indulge the hope that it will be completely annihilated by the end of this winter campaign, which is already obtaining such good results. But while the insurrection lasts, while there remains one single rebel who cries "Death to Spain," the Government had no other thought but to save the national integrity, cost what it might. Before consenting to the loss of a single piece of her territory Spain would burn her last cartridge and shed her last drop of blood! These remarks met with a hearty cheer from all sides of the House. Sagasta declared the Government were resolved, if need be, to spend on Cuba all the resources of the country, and he added, "Spain can count on vast resources when her independence and integrity are concerned." His next sentence raised a storm. It was, "The Government are resolved to adopt the severest measures, within the laws, against the traitors who, in the very Peninsula itself, conspire against the national integrity." The words produced terrible excitement. Many Deputies demanded to speak, and loudest among the loud was Diaz Quintero, the Republican editor of *Eldorado*, the only paper in Madrid which has the courage to attack the volunteers of Havana. The Vice President called the House to order. Sagasta exclaimed: "Are there, peradventure, in this assembly, any traitors to Spain?" [Great uproar, and cries of "No! No!"] "If not, what have those got to complain of who rose so excitedly?" Again the uproar was renewed, the President's bell, the shouts of the Deputies and the voice of Diaz Quintero all contending for the mastery. The Vice President ultimately got a hearing, and implored the House not to forget its dignity. If any one believed himself alluded to, let him wait till the orator was done, and then he should have his say. Sagasta resumed, remarking that in all his Parliamentary life he had never seen anything like the present incident:

"I was speaking of traitors to the country, and instantly some Deputies thought themselves alluded to. [Renewed uproar.] The Government are determined to adopt severe measures against those who forget that it is not permitted in any country in the world to attack the life of the nation, and who excite and assist those who, with arms in their hands, from their hiding-places in the woods, traitorously shed the blood of our soldiers. [Loud cheers.] What, gentlemen! Has it ever been permitted, even in the United States, directly or indirectly, to work and write against the unity of the Republic, although there many partisans of secession there?"

Sagasta touched lightly on the student massacre. He said the Cuban struggle, like all fratricidal struggles, had given rise to events recently which the Government could not approve. They were making due inquiry into them, to correct the evils and to make the proper persons responsible.

Sagasta next took up the subject of reforms in Cuba, which he said was a most delicate question. It was useless to trouble about them while the insurrection lasted, but when it was over the thing would be studied, their enemies would remain disarmed, their friends satisfied, and the province of Ultramar would bless the mother country. Instead of the traitor-cry from the woods of *Muera Espana!* there would arise from the cities the patriot-cry of *Viva Espana!*

After many more remarks, Sagasta brought his long harangue to a close by entreating a truce from the opposition, so that the House might discuss the finances and Cuba only.

After a few words more he sat down. Diaz Quintero immediately rose to demand an explanation of certain phrases of Sagasta's he deemed offensive to himself personally. A terrible uproar ensued, above which the voice of the little Republican could be heard saying:

"I am not to be frightened by words! I have been accused of filibusterism, though I am more of a Spaniard than those who call me such. I have been called a traitor, because on the question of Cuba I hold certain opinions. I say I am of opinion that we ought to cede Cuba, and that we ought to do more—we ought—"

A howl of indignation drowned his voice. It proceeded from every quarter, including the Republicans.

Diaz Quintero. They call us traitors, who cries of "so you are," and renewed uproar].

Diaz Quintero. Article 74 of the Constitution says "the King needs to be authorized by a special law to pledge, cede, or exchange any part of the Spanish territory." How, then, can it be traitorous simply to think that part of the territory might be ceded?

Here this dispute ended.

INDICTMENT AGAINST A GOVERNOR.

The Charges Against Governor Davis of Texas.

From the Austin Statesman.

The United States of America, Western District of Texas.

In the name and by the authority of the of the United States of America, the Grand Jurors of our said United States, within and for said Western District of the State of Texas, being duly elected, tried, impanelled, sworn and charged, at the winter term, A. D. 1872, of the District Court of the United States, held at Austin within and for said district, to inquire, and true presentment make, of all crimes and offences committed within said district against the penal laws of the said United States, upon their oaths, present into this Court, that on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October, A. D. 1871, and for three (3) months continually thereafter, one Edmund J. Davis, late of the county of Travis, in said district and State, was Governor of said State; that on the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days of October an election was held under the laws of said State, in the counties of Austin, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Falls, Fort Bend, Freestone, Galveston, Grimes, Harris, Hill, Leon, Limestone, Madison, Matagorda, McLennan, Milam, Montgomery, Navarro, Robertson, Walker, Washington, and Wharton, constituting the Third Congressional District of said State, to elect a Representative to the Forty-second Congress of the United States; that one W. T. Clark and one D. C. Giddings were respectively candidates for said position, and were voted for as such at said election, and were each lawfully qualified to be such representative: that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1871, the official returns of said election, duly and lawfully made and verified from all of said counties composing said Congressional District, excepting the said County of Bosque, had been duly received and filed in the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in said County of Travis; that it was then and there the duty of said Davis, as Governor, to make, sign, issue, and deliver to the candidate shown by said official returns to be legally elected, a certificate of the said returns of the said election for Representative in Congress; that it then and there appeared from said official returns, that said D. C. Giddings had been duly and lawfully elected as such Representative in Congress at said election, by a majority of 2,608 votes, all of which said Davis then and there well knew; that said Davis, in his said official capacity, and knowing that said Giddings has been elected as aforesaid, then and there, that is to say on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1871, and in said County of Travis, knowingly, unlawfully and fraudulently, did make, sign, issue and deliver to said W. T. Clark a certificate stating that he, the said Clark, was duly elected at said election as said Representative in Congress; that said certificate was false and fraudulent, and was so as aforesaid made, signed, issued, and delivered with the fraudulent and wicked intent of him, the said Davis, then and there, unlawfully to prevent said Giddings from securing the said position to which he had been duly elected, and unlawfully to secure said position for the said Clark; that it was then and there the duty of said Davis, in his said official capacity, to make, sign, issue and deliver to said Giddings a certificate stating that he, the said Giddings, was duly elected at said election, as said Representative in Congress, and that said duty was then and there imposed on said Davis by law, and did then and there relate to said election and the results thereof, and that the action of said Davis, in so as aforesaid making, signing, issuing, and delivering the aforesaid certificate to said Clark, was then and there a violation of said duty, and contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

LEANDER BROWN, Foreman.

C. T. GARLAND, U. S. Atty.

—The Mayor of Salem, Mass., favors a reduction of his own salary 50 per cent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

There was very little business transacted to-day. The Board of Trade held no regular session, and the majority of the banks were "closed;" that is, their offices were open, but the clerks were not in, and the Presidents and Cashiers sat around, and looked as though there had been a funeral.

There were no regular quotations from New York to-day. The day was observed as a genuine holiday in that city. The street quotation for gold there this afternoon was 110⅛.

ABORTIVE HOLIDAYS.

Notwithstanding that the banks of this city made no clearings, several of them kept open as usual. This, of course, caused dissatisfaction on the part of those who had suspended business, and, just as we anticipated yesterday, there was a disagreement as to whether there was an agreement to close or not. The Union said they couldn't close, and, there being some rivalry between the Union and the First, the latter said they wouldn't; so these two and some others kept open.

There are, in fact, some points in connection with the closing of banks on any day not a legal holiday, which make such action one of some risk on the part of the banks. They all hold more or less paper, which matures legally every day (except on legal holidays), and is payable at the counters of other city banks. If this paper is not presented for payment at the place and on the day specified, the bank holding such paper becomes liable as endorser, or, in other words, the endorser would be legally released, and the bank could look only to the maker of the note. If the banks where the paper is payable are really closed, the bank holding such paper is, of course, bound to protest it in order to protect itself. If the bank is only nominally closed, that is, if the President or Cashier is in the office to certify and accept the paper thus presented for payment, the expense of protesting it may be avoided; but even then, it is a question whether a Cashier may legally accept paper while the bank is "closed." It has, we believe, been decided that a Cashier can not legally certify a check on his bank in any other place than in the office of the bank, and, if so, it would probably be held in the Courts that no acceptance could be made by the President or Cashier legally binding upon the bank, if done at any time out of "bank hours," or while the bank was "closed."

This may seem like mere hair-splitting, but bankers are "unco canny folk," and are, perhaps, not averse to having the public understand that they are "up to snuff."

The disagreement of the bankers in this city in regard to keeping the 22d of February as a holiday, arises from the fact that, while it is a legal holiday in New York and some other States, it is not so in this State, except by proclamation of the Governor of this State or of the President of the United States. In this instance, President Grant and Governor Palmer, both, either forgot to proclaim, or have adopted the heresy of Wendell Phillips in regard to George Washington's paternal relation to the United States. Possibly they may have adopted Mark Twain's idea that, though "George Washington couldn't tell a lie," they could, but wouldn't.

But be all this as it may, it seems probable that the banks—all anxious to get a little advantage of each other—will consider it their "duty to their customers, you know," to disregard the Twenty-second of February as a holiday (except in case of the proclamations as above mentioned) until the Legislature shall endorse George Washington's paternity of this Republic, by making his birth-day a legal holiday in this State.

The setting apart of Washington's birth-day as a legal holiday in any of the States was, in nearly all instances, done many years ago, when the popular estimate of men and things was different, and perhaps more credulous than at present. In this day of exploding myths, when skepticism runs riot, there would probably be found many who would claim that Washington's reputation was due solely to fortuitous circumstances, that, like many another "prominent citizen" of the present day who makes a reputation on the strength of a wise looking head and a "swell front," his fame was due to his "shape" as much as to his deeds.

But aside from all this, we are sadly in want of holidays, real legal holidays, and the Legislature would certainly be excusable for enacting a reasonable number of them on almost any pretext.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

This being the anniversary of the birthday of General Washington, was observed as a partial holiday in business circles in this city. The wholesale stores were generally closed about noon, and but little trading was done in the morning. The Board of Trade had formally adjourned on the preceding day, and the doors were kept closed, but a few operators congregated in adjacent offices, and "went through the motions" in wheat and corn. We append the following statement, principally showing the closing prices yesterday:

Highwines nominal at 87c bid, and 87½c asked.

Lake freights firmly held at 12½c for corn, and 17½c for wheat, by sail, to Buffalo.

Dressed hogs firm at $5.10@5.12½ for choice lots.

Provisions quiet. Pork firm. Lard steady. Meats steady. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.45@12.47½; do seller March, $12.50@12.52½; do seller April, $12.72½@12.75; do seller May, $12.95; do seller June, $13.25; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $9.17½; do seller March, $.95; do seller April, $9.12½; do seller May, $9.30. Green meats at 4@4½c for shoulders; 5½c for short rib; 5½c for short clear; and 6½@9c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼c for shoulders, etc. for rough sides; 6½c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9½c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c.

Flour firm at $8.00@8.50 for good white winter extras; $6.00@7.00 for good spring extras, and $4.00@5.00 for shipping grades of spring superfines. Bran firm at $16.00@16.50 per ton, on track.

Wheat was quiet, but firm. The public news from Liverpool quoted that market unchanged; but private advices reported it as firmer. The only transactions here were about 25,000 bu sold at $1.26½, seller March. The following was the range of prices: Cash No. 2 spring, or seller the month, $1.—; seller March, $1.26½; seller last half do, $1.27½; seller April, $1.28½ and seller May, $1.32½. No. 1 spring nominal at $1.27@1.29; No. 3 do at $1.16@1.18, and rejected do at $1.05@1.08, the inside for regular.

Corn was quiet but weak. Early a few sales were made at 40½c seller April, but Liverpool was reported 3d per 48 lbs lower, and in the afternoon April sold down to 40½c and seller March to 40c, closing dull. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 39½c, seller May at 44@44¼c, seller June do, and seller July at 45c.

Oats nominally unchanged at 32@32½c seller the month; 32½c for car lots; 32¾c seller March; 33¼@33¾c seller April; and 36@36½c seller May. Rejected about 29@29½c. Sales were limited to 2,400 bu at 32½c, and 600 bu by sample at 33½c.

Rye steady at 74@75c for regular to fresh receipts of No. 2; seller March, 74@74½c. Rejected, 67@68c.

Barley nominal at 59½@60c for regular No 2; 61@61½c for fresh receipts do; 50@52c for No. 3; and 42@43c for rejected. Seller March about 60½@61c.

Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

BUTTER—Nothing new was developed in the butter market. The demand for choice descriptions keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and holders experience no difficulty in realizing promptly at the quoted prices, or at 25@26c. Aside from choice butter the movement is slow, neither the speculative nor the shipping demand being at all active. Prices, however, are well sustained, and we quote the general market steady as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@26c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 15@20c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In this branch of trade there was a fairly active movement, and the market was firm at unchanged prices. We continue to quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices were the same as previously quoted. Trade continues active at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.60@4.75; Cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—The demand was again reported fair, and under moderate receipts the market remains firm at the recent advance. We quote: $1.50@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.20@2.35 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was less active and steady at the recent decline. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—The cheese market continues very firm, so far at least as prime goods are concerned, and the tendency is to a further advance. New York factory is exceedingly scarce and quotations are little better than nominal. Western factory is in fair stock. We quote: New York factory, genuine 16c; do, imitation, 15@15½c; Western factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 15c.

COAL—The market was generally quoted quiet to-day, but prices were firmer and unchanged, ranging as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were again lower to-day, the bulk of the sales being made at 23@24c. A few packages sold early at 25c. The demand was fairly active.

FRUITS—DRIED—Increasing firmness is noted in the market for nearly all descriptions of fruit, but more especially in domestic varieties which are meeting with a largely increased demand. Apples are in light stock, and quotations were to-day advanced ½c all around. With this exception values were without decided change. We revise our list as follows: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, do Southern, 8@8½c; do new Western, 8½@9c; do new Michigan, 9@9½c.

FISH—Trade continues uninterruptedly active, and all descriptions are being held with great firmness. The advance in whitefish and trout, noted yesterday, was thoroughly sustained. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.60; No 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples are in light supply and firm, while common descriptions are plenty and weak. Oranges are fairly active and firmer. Other fruits remain dull and unchanged. We quote: Apples, from store, $4.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Valencia, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a fairly active and steadily increasing demand, and the prevalent feeling seems firm. Coffees are somewhat unsettled, and quiet, owing to the prospective reduction of the duty, though as yet no actual decline has taken place. Syrups are firm and advancing. Rice, spices, soaps and other goods in the list are steady as previously quoted. The following are the prices current:

CARB. SODA—5¼@6½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23@24c; good, 22@23c; common, 21@22c; O. G. Java, 26@28c; Singapore, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 24@25c; Maracaibo, 24@25c.

RICE—Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; A, No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12@12½c; XC, 11½@12c; C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 10@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; good sugar-house syrup, 60@65c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 17@20c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 1½@22c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; standard, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7@7½c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, 6½@7c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 6@6½c.

HAY—There was little or no change in this market. The market continues light, being mainly restricted to meeting the current wants of local consumers. The wholesale prices paid by dealers are as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50; do, loose pressed, $13.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@9.50. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No important change was visible. The receipts continue light, and the market seems to be gradually working firmer, though no decided advance is looked for. We repeat our quotations as follows: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market was fairly active, and the advanced rates recently established were firmly adhered to. We continue to quote:

Bar iron	4 5-10@ 4 7-10c	
Heavy band	5 1-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 6-10@ 6	rates
Hoop	5 6-10@ 6	rates
Oval	5 1-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10@ 4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 6-10	rates
Russia iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3/4@ 8	rates
Norway nailrods	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3/4 @12 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LEATHER—Was steady and firm at former prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@35c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 35 lbs, $1.80@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is steady at previous prices, with a good demand on local account, and the prospect of a very busy season. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a steady, fair inquiry, and the market rules firm at the advance recently established. We repeat our list as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do roofing, I C, $12.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 14, 13c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Owing to the recent advance in Pittsburgh, there was a firmer feeling in this market, though all orders were being promptly at former rates: $5.50 being the basis: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.75; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 3d, common, per keg, $5.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—Prices were firm and without change. Lard, linseed, and turpentine are meeting with a fair and steadily increasing demand, but other descriptions remain very quiet. We quote the market firm, as follows: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 85c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, $1.00.

POTATOES—Were in good request, and in fair supply at 85@90c for common mixed, and at 95c@$1.05 for good to choice lots, from store.

POULTRY—Was in light supply, and prices were firm all around, choice lots commanding a slight advance on the quotations. We make no change in our list, as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@12c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@10.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—The market was nominally unchanged; at $2.75@3.20 for timothy; $5.65@5.70 for clover, $6.00 for mammoth do; $1.10 for Hungarian; 95c@$1.00 for millet; and $1.10 for red top.

TEAS—Were "off" a little, the weakening being the result of the passage in the House of the bill for the removal of the tariff from tea and coffee. In anticipation of lower prices, the demand, too, has fallen off so recently, though the movement is still fair for the season. We now quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@85c; choice to extra, $1.30@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, $70@80c; colored national leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine oolong, 60@65; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—This market was firm at former rates. We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Remains steady and unchanged. There is a fair business at the annexed quotations: Beach $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,164	6,455	1,570
Tuesday	2,853	13,103	1,688
Wednesday	1,690	14,432	2,347
Thursday	1,800	13,000	2,000
Total	8,507	46,990	7,475
Same time last week	6,065	33,478	6,797
Week before last	3,975	53,252	11,212

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,945	5,341	1,024
Tuesday	1,540	3,171	320
Wednesday	1,457	5,414	....
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	4,942	13,726	1,344

CATTLE—The market continues weak and unsettled, without actual decline. Eastern advices were anything but encouraging, and, in view of the continued liberal receipts, shippers seemed disinclined to operate at the prices asked, and only a limited amount of trading was done. The offerings were not as attractive, in point of quality, as on either of the preceding days of the week, the larger portion consisting of common to fair steers and cows. The best lots were worked off at $5.50@5.85, but the bulk of the business was transacted at $3.75@5.25. Stock steers were salable at full former rates. Butchers' stuff was nominally 12½@25c lower. There were few transactions in this class of stock. The market closed dull and heavy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.40a6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25a4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	choice shipping steers	1,331	$5.70
30	good shipping steers	1,333	5.35
16	butchers' stock	1,100	4.25
20	good steers	1,260	[illegible]
21	choice steers	1,312	4.75
25	butchers' stock	1,093	4.75
16	good steers	1,140	5.00
18	fleshy steers	1,140	[illegible]
16	fleshy steers	1,111	4.25
19	medium steers	1,117	4.50
15	choice steers	1,281	5.35

HOGS—There was little change, and none of importance, in the hog market. The receipts were again liberal, and as neither packers nor shippers seemed at all anxious to invest, a feeling of weakness was developed, and on all undesirable lots concessions had to be made. The extreme range of prices was $4.15@4.85; sales being effected at $4.15@4.35 for common, light, uneven, coarse and mixed lots; at $4.30@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.85 for good to extra—chiefly at $4.25@4.60. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
122	236	4.40	50	287	4.55	54	201	4.25
55	241	4.40	60	214	4.30	54	261	4.25
236	150	4.35	58	183	4.25	52	217	4.25
59	214	4.30	54	180	4.25	60	253	4.25
166	184	4.35	60	224	4.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
19	311	4.75	51	243	4.25	52	262	4.25
60	252	4.35	53	214	4.30	53	310	4.25
63	221	4.35	55	284	4.30	55	201	4.25
40	420	4.40	53	284	4.40	130	196	4.35

SHEEP—In this branch of the market there was a moderate business doing, and prices were steady, and unchanged. Shippers and local butchers bought a few car loads each, at $4.50@5.50 for common to medium, and at $5.60@6.75 for good to choice.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR; In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

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Single copy, one year	$1.50
Five copies, one year	1.25
Ten copies, one year	1.
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

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No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*10:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA FRUIT ROAD.		
Mail	5:00 a m	[illegible]
Night Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	5:00 a m	[illegible]
Night Express	10:20 p m	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	4:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	9:45 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque express	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight office corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight office at P., C. & St. L. freight depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:50 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	7:30 a m	4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	10:45 a m	4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:00 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

Union Depot—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ||Daily. §Except Monday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	* 8:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	* 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 8:20 p m
Cairo Express	* 7:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p. m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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The Chicago Tribune.

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THE STATE REVENUE BILL.

The House of Representatives, at Springfield, by a majority that leaves no doubt as to the judgment of the House, has affirmed the action of a week ago, and incorporated in the bill a clause allowing each person to offset, against his assessment for personal property, the amount of his debts of all kinds. The provision is in these words:

All persons, firms, and corporations, listing personal or chattel property, moneys, and credits for taxation under this act, may deduct from the value thereof the amount of all *bona fide* debts owing by them.

This action, though a departure from all previous legislation, accomplishes a desired result. It substantially does away with duplicate and triplicate taxation, with which both the Senate and the House bills have heretofore been encumbered and defaced.

The difficulty heretofore has been, that the House would permit no deductions for debts, and the Senate insisted on having deductions for certain classes of debts. At last the House abandoned its policy, and has carried the principle of deductions much further than the Senate attempted. We hope that the Senate will close the controversy by accepting the House provision on this subject. No serious injustice is done by the amendment, but much double taxation averted. It will, of course, throw a larger percentage of the revenue to be raised upon the assessed value of the lands and town and city lots, but will neither increase nor diminish the amount of tax to be raised. By the exemption of personal and chattel property from double taxation, it will prevent the gross inequalities which now exist, and under which one-half of that kind of property escapes assessment altogether, and the other half is taxed twice. Hereafter, all personal property, less the debts of the owner, will be taxed. This amendment by the House admits deductions for debts due on real estate, but the deduction is to be made from the assessed value of the personal property. The House provision, though an extreme one, is more equitable than that of the Senate, and, in order to secure some legislation, presents to the Senate an opportunity for compromise which we hope that body will adopt.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

The sickliest fraud attempted in the way of politics, in this country, is that now going through the forms of a Convention at Columbus, Ohio. It is a Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the so-called Workingmen. The Convention is founded upon the assumption that it represents all those who live by the earnings of their labor,—as if that were not the condition of 99 per cent of the people of this country! The largest constituency which these men can even theoretically claim is a few organizations of skilled laborers; but the men claiming to represent these have not the confidence, nor can they hardly claim the respect, of their assumed constituency. That there are several very respectable gentlemen who have given their names to this movement may be true, but the scalawag and professional "dead-beat" element is more or less conspicuous.

This labor organization, so far as it has attempted to mingle in politics, has been, as a general thing, a mere pretence to levy blackmail or otherwise extort money from candidates. We do not mean that labor unions or organizations have been enriched by such proceedings, but it is notorious that self-constituted committees and managers have sold for money the supposed vote of their imaginary constituencies. The Columbus Convention looks very much like an attempt to make this business a National one. This Columbus Convention proposes to put up candidates for President and Vice President, and then commit to a National Committee the power during the campaign to barter with that one of the other parties which will make it most profitable to the Committee.

The severest blow that could be given to this party, thus organized at Columbus, would be to let it run its candidates. Except in the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire it could not get votes enough for an electoral ticket to justify the candidates in assuming that they were ever heard of by the people. Even in those States, though they have made the most determined efforts, and under the most favorable circumstances, they have utterly failed in producing any effect upon the politics of the State. They are immeasurably weaker than the Temperance party, and can hardly rival the woman-suffragists as a political organization. We trust that they will nominate their candidates, and that they will stick to them to the end. Whether they be few or many, they have the right to nominate and support whom they please. The voters of the country are as free to vote that ticket as they are to vote any other. But the managers of this Labor party do not intend anything of that kind. They know they have no party, but they propose to put their candidates in nomination in advance, and then sell short, for future delivery, the imaginary millions of votes they will boast of controlling.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A Convention has been in session in Cincinnati for several days, to adopt such measures as will lead to the improvement of the Ohio River. There was more than the usual amount of reporting by Committees, and finally the Convention appointed a large Executive Committee and adjourned. The trouble with the Ohio River is, that, at those seasons when it is convenient to navigate it, the river is too low. The point declared by the Convention as desirable is to secure six feet of water at all seasons. It is not considered impossible to so assist nature in her dry season that six feet of water may be kept within the river; but then nature, at other seasons, without any human aid, supplies the river with much more than six feet, to the great disgust of those interested in navigation, and, sweeping all the artificial structures before it, sinks boats, changes the channel, floods cities, and, when it has spent its fury, leaves the river-bed as dry as it was before. The Convention failed to adopt any measure to correct this tendency of nature to furnish all the water within a few weeks, instead of distributing it equitably at all seasons.

One Committee reported that the Ohio River was a "natural artery of trade and travel." Another committee reported recommending the establishment of water gorges and lights; of breast-lights to mark where vessels should turn, and stern and bow-lights to show where vessels should cross the turbid stream, and that Congress should be asked to have the Light-House Board take charge of the river, putting up and maintaining a light-house on every point where a steamer might strand in less than six inches of water.

A third proposition was to waste no time upon light-houses and such salt-water expedients, but to get thirty or forty millions of dollars from Congress to improve the river by locks and dams, so as to secure water at all times; but this was met by an indignant declaration that the people living along the Ohio would not tolerate dams and locks. This repudiation of the proposition to put locks upon the great artery of nature produced immense applause. It was stated that 1,000 towns, with a commerce of $7,000,000 annually, demanded the immediate improvement of the navigation of this river at the cost of the whole nation. The aggregate of trade and commerce thus attributed to the 1,000 towns on the Ohio River falls a little short of the annual earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad,—one of the fourteen railroads entering Chicago. There was, however, one little feature of this business which cropped out, and that was, that each one of these 1,000 towns levied a tax of so much per ton on each steamboat that landed at its levee. Though all the towns were represented, no person was authorized to say that his constituents would repeal this tax on the bold navigators who perilled their lives upon nature's commercial artery. On the contrary, they wanted the number of boats increased, so that these towns could collect a larger revenue from the necessities of life moved upon the waters. Even the delegates from Cincinnati did not offer to repeal the tax that city collects from each boat that lands a passenger, or stops to take on a barrel of whiskey, at that metropolis.

We hope that something will result from this Convention. The State of Illinois abandoned the old and absurd policy of waiting for the nation to help her, and undertook to do her own work. By the expenditure of her own money she has rendered the Illinois River navigable for sixty miles at all seasons; by the expenditure in due time of a moderate sum each year, she will make that river navigable at all seasons from Joliet to the mouth. In like manner she has by the expenditure of her own money so improved the navigation of the Wabash River as to furnish commercial facilities to a large district of the State. By the expenditure of less than three millions of dollars, the State has opened navigation from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River. All this has been done, notwithstanding we have a railroad system far exceeding that of the Ohio River States. We do not urge that Pittsburgh, and Wheeling, and Cincinnati, and the 997 other towns along the Ohio River should tax themselves to improve their river, but we commend the example of Illinois as one which they might study with profit.

We have no jealousy on this subject. When those States and cities shall undertake to build their locks and dams, their light-houses and gorges, and shall propose to put up lights on each bar and reef, with stern and bow-lanterns, and will have to expend many millions for stone, and lumber, and bricks, and glass, and iron, and paint, and oil, there will be no remonstrance going up from this city against the purchase of these, or any other material they may need, free of all tax and charges. On the contrary, we will gladly extend to them the use of our port, through which to import everything they may need.

IS SEWERAGE A NUISANCE?

It seems a startling proposition to announce in this age, when the leading cities of the world are expending from a quarter to half a million dollars a year on sewerage that the whole modern system of pipes, drains, and sewers is a threefold blunder, which is at once fatal to health, wasteful of the money of the cities which practice it, and destructive of the fertility of the surrounding agricultural districts which might be annually replenished from the "filth" which is now with such great difficulty forced out into the sea. If such a proposition has any truth, then Chicago, wherein an effective and healthy system of sewerage has heretofore been impossible, has the greatest possible interest in understanding exactly how much truth there is in it. Mr. J. B. Waring, of London, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, an architect and author of considerable eminence, has given this subject careful study, and embodies some of the results in a pamphlet which is before us. He declares that the whole system of pipes, drains and sewers now in use is the one best adapted to produce typhoid fever, cholera, and all diseases resulting from a vitiated atmosphere. Its first mistake consists in mingling the solid and liquid contents of the "soil pipes" of modern-built houses, not only with each other, but with the additional water used to wash them away; and these, with the general kitchen slops, dead bodies, and refuse of all kinds which finds its way into our sewers, and is by them floated out into some adjacent water, like the Thames, the Seine, the Hudson, or, in our case, the Chicago River, continue to be thrown to the surface by wheels of passing steamers, and rot and breed miasma all the year round, and with fatal rapidity in July and August.

But this is not the only or chief mode in which the feculent and malarious air is brought to the lungs of the people. The same system of pipes and drains which carries the liquid ooze of filth down into its larger receivers bears upward from these into every house, and often into bed-rooms, the exhalations of the sewers, cess-pools, and drainage pipes. Generally, the only attempt made to stop this upward current is by a bend in the pipe, called by plumbers a "trap," the design of which is to keep a certain length of pipe filled with water, and so stop the upward course of these exhalations. This, in some degree, it does. But since the death of Prince Albert by a typhoid fever resulting from exhalations into his bed-room from an adjacent sewer, much more attention has been given by the physicians of London to the connection between defective sewerage and typhoid fevers, and a deep impression has been made that no ordinary care can avoid the frequent recurrence of like results.

Mr. Waring insists that the first essential to the healthy disposal of the sewage of a large city is, that the four distinct elements of it, viz.: First, the solid excreta; secondly, the liquid excreta; thirdly, the kitchen slops, including grease and refuse vegetable and animal matter; and, fourthly, the ashes, dirt, and mineral waste,—be kept entirely distinct from each other, and be removed from every residence by carts, in such manner that each may be destroyed *as filth*, by being converted to the uses for which it is adapted.

Earth is the natural disinfectant of these sewer contents, while water, and especially the liquid excreta, mingling with them, only promotes the generation of the foulest rottenness and malarious gases. Several eminent physicians attribute the origin of cholera to this very cause. Our architectural author proposes a plan very similar to that of the "earth closet" for accomplishing this result. Each builder or house-owner may devise his own means of providing the other receptacles,—one for the kitchen slops and animal refuse, which are valuable for conversion into soap and glue, and which are now in part saved for that purpose; also the ash-bin, which is ordinarily already separate from the others. There is in fact a system of cartage to every house to carry away its refuse, where sewerage exists. Were sewerage abolished, except for surface drainage, and the system of utilizing the whole refuse substituted, the cartage system would only need to be made more perfect, and to be looked after more closely by the Board of Health. It is believed that, were this system of building made general and compulsory, contractors would gladly pay the cost of removing the whole refuse of the city to any prescribed distance, for the profits of manufacturing it into manures, ammonia, glue, varnish, soap, and the other commercial substances for which it is available. So extensive a saving and manufacture of these substances would be most valuable to farmers, converting what are now causes of death and depopulation into sources of wealth and health.

It is somewhat singular that, in this respect the London architect's suggestion merely commends to European adoption what has long been the practice of China and Japan. Whatever may be said of the slower civilization of these countries, it is remarked that they sustain the densest populations in the world with the most perfect cleanliness and the best average health. The lands near their great cities are replenished and fertilized by the waste of the cities; and dwellings of the Chinese, even in California, in which hundreds of persons reside together within the smallest space, are remarked upon with wonder by travellers, because of their freedom from offensive smells and effluvia.

It is not likely that Congress will pass, or seriously consider, any measure for the resumption of specie payments this session. It is nevertheless worthy of notice that the Boston Board of Trade have adopted, after debate, a resolution recommending the passage of Mr. Sumner's bill for that purpose. We publish elsewhere the remarks made by Mr. Edward Atkinson in this discussion; which seem to us to be admirable in every sense. The point which Mr. Atkinson makes as to the needs of the country for currency, showing that, as the country grows and its business increases, it needs less currency instead of more, is undeniably true, and in accordance with the experience of all civilized nations. A large amount of currency *per capita* is needed in thinly-settled places where there are no banks, and where only a retail trade exists. A small amount only is needed in cities, and towns, and thickly-settled communities, where the great bulk of commercial transactions are effected by means of bank checks and bills of exchange. Hence it follows that the talk which is often heard of the country "growing up to specie payments" is absurd. It is, in fact, growing the other way.

THE CANADIAN SEPARATION.

The Halifax (N. S.) *Chronicle* and Toronto *Globe* are at present engaged in a fierce discussion over the alleged secret treaty between Great Britain and Canada. The *Globe* treats it as a joke, and argues that treaties made between sovereigns and their servants, such as the Governor General, are not worth the paper upon which they are written, and that, while there may be agreements as to policy between the Government of Canada and the Colonial Office, there is no treaty-making power either in the British Ministers or in the Privy Council of the Dominion. The *Globe* finds a clue to the story in a book called "The Exodus of the Western Nations," written by Viscount Bury, who had been Civil Secretary in Canada to Lord Elgin, and, afterward, to Sir Edmund Head. In this book, Lord Bury incorporated a scheme for the separation of Canada from Great Britain. The *Globe* adds:

The people of England have, since Lord Bury wrote, attained a much higher appreciation of the value and importance of colonial connections than they possessed in 1865, and the British Minister who was detected in any conspiracy to disintegrate the Empire would be accorded as short a shrift as the Canadian who should be found to be his accomplice.

The *Chronicle*, on the other hand, stoutly maintains its version of the story, and claims that it has been creditably informed that the treaty was signed, after the conclusion of the Washington negotiations, by Lord DeGrey for the British Government, and Sir John A. Macdonald, as Premier of Canada, on the part of the Governor General, and that the chief points had been mutually agreed upon between the two governments some years previously; and, so far as Great Britain was concerned, it had then been definitely settled as the basis of her future colonial policy. In the meantime it had not been deemed advisable to make a formal compact until the apparently satisfactory conclusion of the Alabama difficulty by the Washington Treaty had finally relieved England from danger and any further entanglements on this continent. The *Chronicle* also says that only Lord Lisgar, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir George F. Cartier are cognizant of the treaty. As the existence of such a treaty has now been in discussion for some time, and neither of these officials has made any denial of the statements of the *Chronicle*, this fact would seem to give a color of truth to its allegations, notwithstanding the very emphatic arguments of the *Globe*.

We are pleased to hear that the President has given orders to the District Attorney of New York to begin proceedings against any one who has either given or taken bribes in the New York Custom House. Inasmuch as the getting of the General-Order business by Leet, by means of the President's letter, has been the root of all evil, it is meet that another general order should seek to counterbalance the mischief. The matter is all the more satisfactory because the Investigation Committee has not yet reported, and the Government, therefore, cannot know anything officially of the result of its labors. There is apt to be an extreme difference between individual and official knowledge. The Administration is said to have had no official knowledge of the sales of arms to France, while our arsenals were turning out some millions of new cartridges, which were piled in Custom-House wagons, and carried in them to French ships lying at the wharves. Especially gratifying, then, is this not very long delayed action. To be sure, the precious firm of "Col." Leet and "Col." Stocking are still plundering the merchants of New York, and will probably realize enough money during their trial—that is, if the District Attorney really proceeds against them, and the whole thing is not a blind—to pay all their fines and buy themselves off from imprisonment. Still, their trial itself will be a blessing to their victims. Justice is proverbially blind to rich rogues. Now that the President has his hand in, he might sign another order. The New Orleans Committee has not yet reported, but several members of it have openly said, and it has been telegraphed all over the country, that Casey, Collector of Customs and owner of the Administration press at New Orleans, has been guilty of unblushing bribery. The men he bought are known; the sums he paid for them are known. The premises are exactly similar; will the President draw the same conclusion? Will the District Attorney of New Orleans receive (and execute) orders to proceed against any one who has either given or taken bribes at the Custom House there? Delay is dangerous. The time for Presidential nominations draws on apace. We look to see the Administration play the *role* of Brutus, and sacrifice its brother-in-law without a tear upon the altar of duty—and interest.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Senator Sumner moved to drop the preamble of his war-material resolution, in order to bring about a vote on the resolution itself. The Vice President ruled this motion out of order, on the ground that the preamble was part of the resolution. Why it could not be amended, in any way whatever, it is difficult to see; but Mr. Colfax's rulings have been uniformly fair, and he doubtless had good reason for his decision. A better reason, probably, than Senator Sherman had when, before the decision was made, he opposed Sumner's motion. Sherman is indiscreet. There is evident need of another caucus to avoid seeming contradictions. It is this preamble which the clique has been nominally fighting against all along. Morton said, on Tuesday, "Nobody has proposed to resist the inquiry. The resolution would have passed without a word of debate, had not its movers forced the debate on the Senate by insisting on the preamble." On Tuesday, then, the investigation was a most righteous thing. The followers of King Caucus were ready—nay, anxious—to pass the resolution, were it not for that odious preamble. That was their sole objection, and the investigation-mad Senators, who had laid profane hands on the Custom Houses of North and South, had brought on all the debate by insisting on the preamble. The next day, presto! change! It is Senator Sherman who insists on the preamble. Here is an unexplained discrepancy. It cannot be that the clique wish to keep the preamble with the resolution in hopes of defeating both. They have avowed their support of the resolution. "Nobody has proposed to resist the inquiry." This, then, cannot be the cause of Sherman's objection, and yet we can suggest no other.

The building laws of the city of New York provide that the party walls between all buildings in that city shall be of brick, and fifteen inches thick. In fact, the New York builders usually put them up twenty-four inches thick. The effect of this is, that nothing is more common in New York than to see even the narrowest and highest buildings burned completely out, the joists fallen, and the charred remains of the beams and roof lying in the cellar, while the adjoining buildings are whole, and the goods inside of them have neither been removed nor injured by fire or water. This style of building protects insurance companies as well as owners, and cheapens the rates of insurance. We regret to see that our Chicago ordinance allows party walls to be of only one foot in thickness. Such a wall will never stop a fire in any building of ordinary height. For fire-prevention it is good for nothing. Our experience as a city shows that ordinary fires will burn directly through such walls and set fire to wood-work and goods on the other side, and hence in Chicago, if a fire got under full headway in one building, it generally took three or four, and the fear that it would take them caused the firemen to destroy the goods in them with water, even if they did not burn. Hence it is that the insurance companies whose business has been largest in Chicago, and at the West generally, assert that their business has never been done at a profit. The thinness of party walls has more to do with their losses by Western insurance than any other one fact in our mode of building. Is it too late, even yet, to remedy this matter?

American Literature and Criticism.

It is a noteworthy fact in American literature that not only have no great works been published in the United States for some time, except those which are reprints of English books, but there are no important announcements for the near future, and none of those prophetic whispers that generally herald a book of books a year or two in advance of its publication. We are far from inferring from these facts the decadence of American literature, and the speedy return—to the delight of the *Saturday Review*—of the time when nobody read an American book. No doubt there is a need of high culture, and its inevitable result of deep thought well expressed. Two or three causes combine to produce the present lack in this direction: The overthrow of the political abuses which the caucus idea, pushed to the extreme, has produced, is engrossing much attention. The too great furor for science has not yet produced its inevitable reaction, and the devotees of the new school are not sufficiently counterbalanced by those who sympathise with the witty Boston lady who said that she preferred literature *per se* to science purblind. The prime cause of the lack of great books seems, however, to be the unexampled excellence of the half-dozen leading monthly magazines, [illegible] the talent absorbed by the daily and weekly press, it is easy to see that there are few men of genius left free. Every year the magazines themselves are becoming more journalistic. The best part of *Harper's* is the Easy Chair, and Mr. Curtis could, with perfect propriety, print in any daily paper, as editorials, what he now styles essays because a monthly paper prints them. The late addition to the *Atlantic* of a purely editorial department is a sign of the times. In view of these facts, it is rather strange to hear Higginson say, "No successful journalist has ever become a successful literary man. He cannot get the taint of journalism out of his blood." If the cases which might easily be quoted are only exceptions to this general rule, the outlook for literature is indeed bad. Still, it is easy to see that half a dozen books can be, and will be, made up from the contents of the magazines of the current year. They have never before been of such uniform excellence. When they do exchange their paper covers for cloth ones, it is to be hoped that they will receive more discriminating criticism than they can do now. This has always been a need of this country, both in literature and in art. Apparently afraid of incurring the fate of the critic who pointed out all the faults, and none of the excellences, of a book, to Apollo, and received in return all the chaff from a field of grain, we have run to the opposite extreme, and bespattered with careless praise almost any work of an American author. Certain it is, that we have men enough who have failed in literature and in art to make a mighty host of critics, according to the standard of Lothair. They do not seem to understand their vocation, and leave it to other hands. Wonderfully and fearfully the other hands do it. It is only a few months since the *quasi*-organ of a great University announced of one of J. S. C. Abbott's scientific hand-books, that "The style is good, and the *facts* are true." The savage school of criticism, so popular in England, may be unfair; but it can become delightful when tempered with a kindly humor. From the stand-point of James the First, could anything better be said of Lord Bacon's Novum Organon than the saying of the King: "It is like the peace of God, which passeth human understanding"? It was unkind, perhaps, but probably justifiable, for a reviewer to dismiss the work of an aspiring matron,—"What Will Become of My Boy?"—with the single remark that, if the boy was as bad as the book, he would certainly be hung. And how delicately crushing was the remark, which Leech immortalized in one of his sketches, of an old artist sitting in judgment on the picture of a young one. The picture was hopelessly bad; it was evident at a glance that the painter had utterly mistaken his calling, and ought to leave it forthwith. The problem was how to tell him so, and the Mentor solved it by saying: "The only recommendation I have to make is, that you should repaint the principal figures, and——yes, I should certainly advise you to put in a new background." It is said that the hint as to its worthlessness was taken, and the would-be artist dabbled in colors no more.

The abrupt and rather inglorious termination of the German opera season,—the leading *prima donna*, and the one sole "star," having been rendered *hors du combat*, the one by circumstances unfortunate for the public, and the other by the weather; and the fact that the Parepa troupe, which is under the same management, will not probably come here, as was expected,—wind up our season of opera for the present. It is not impossible yet that we may hear Thomas' orchestra; but, apart from this, our music will be of the amateur kind, until we have an Opera House, or some other place fit for people to sing in, and holding an audience large enough to warrant a manager in bringing a first-class troupe here. At the present time, several Opera-House rumors are afloat, none of which, however, can yet be located with any certainty. We trust that some of our citizens, who have the capital and the taste, will move at once in this matter. No one building gave the old city more reputation, or carried its name further, than the Opera House. It gave it at once a metropolitan character, and established for us at the East a reputation for refinement and good taste which we never had before. Its influence was eventually so great that almost every little town and village in the West immediately set to work building Opera Houses. The New Chicago will not be complete without its Opera House, even larger and better than the old one; and we hope, before another season comes round, to see it an accomplished fact. There is no reason why a stock company could not at once be organized for this purpose, if individual enterprise is insufficient. Stock would be rapidly taken, notwithstanding Mr. Ferry's prejudices against theatres and it would prove a profitable investment.

The mail brings us the details of two more shootings for love,—one at Chelsea, and the other at Lowell,—both in Massachusetts. In the one case, two men of middle age, both married, were in love with a married woman, and the amour eventually led to the death of one of them at the hands of the other. In the other case, a young man of high respectability was shot by a jealous lad of sixteen, who was infatuated with a girl to whom the former was paying attentions. In view of the alarming increase of this kind of crime, and the virtually-free permission to kill for the sake of love, or the unbridled passions and ridiculous whims which pass for love, is it not about time that some cognizance should be taken of these crimes, and some regard paid to the sanctity of human life? The McFarlands, Laura Fairs, and Stokeses have sown a crop which is now yielding a fruitful harvest. Any brutal man or boy or murderously-minded woman can shoot his or her rival with perfect impunity, provided only love of any sort is at the bottom of it, and a sufficiently lackadaisical jury can be empanelled to try the assassin. But we fail to see, nevertheless, any difference in the crime of the man who kills another out of revenge or malice, and that of the man who kills another the more freely to indulge his amorous propensities. The manner in which these murderers-for-love are allowed to go unpunished, and the public sentiment which can gloss over their crimes and even extend sympathy to them, are alike disgraceful, and point to a weakening of moral responsibility and a decadence of popular virtue which are alarming.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Judge Watts, who recently deposed Prof. Parry, the botanist, for want of perspicuity, evidently needs to be deposed himself for want of ordinary courtesy. The Agricultural Convention at Washington, which was recently called by him, in order to bring the State Agricultural Colleges and State Agricultural and Horticultural societies into closer relations with the Commissioner, was the recipient at his hands of what was virtually an insult. The officers of the local societies understood that the agricultural societies of the States were interested, and not exactly State Agricultural Societies, and the result was that, instead of about fifty or sixty gentlemen, representing as many State Agricultural Societies and Colleges, some two hundred gentlemen presented themselves for admission, who had come from a great distance, at their own expense in time and money, to take part in, and exercise their influence for, the cause of agriculture. The Convention regarded their presence as a compliment, and they were welcomed with enthusiasm; but the Commissioner, in rising to address the meeting, told them they were not wanted. This at once placed the Convention in antagonism to him, and they resented the gratuitous insult by electing them to fill seats, and appointing one of their number, Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Chairman. Watts subsequently endeavored to hinder the Convention as much as possible in its legitimate business, and succeeded to a certain extent; in view of which it is evident that, however much information he may have on agriculture, he has very little on good-breeding.

PERSONAL.

John A. Graham, Assistant Register of the Treasury, aged 74, is to wed a lady of 23.

—The doctors in Salem, Conn., have got up a corner on small-pox, and vaccination has advanced to $3 an arm.

—Minister Sickles and wife spent Sunday at Niagara Falls. They will return to Madrid in March.

—Elijah Wadleigh, of Parsonfield, Me., will be 103 years old in March. He rides four miles to vote.

—William Cullen Bryant says Nassau is becoming more and more the resort of American invalids, and that it is destined to be one of the most thronged watering places in the world.

—G. A. Johnson, editor of the Troy *Whig*, turned 60 last week. On arriving home at night, he found a birthday surprise in a 60-pound cake on the centre-table, encircled by 60 lighted candles.

—Daniel Clark, a venerable negro, known as "The Ancient Governor," died in Frankfort, Ky., on Monday last. Governor Leslie ordered the fact of his death to be entered on the Executive journal.

—Brutus Clay (son of Cassius M.) and Miss Pattie A. Field, of Richmond, Ky., were married in imposing style at that place on Monday. The bride was the belle of the Blue Grass region. Four hundred invited guests were in attendance.

—A salesman in Fort Wayne sent a bill of $3 to a Justice of the Peace of Paulding County, Ohio, for collection. The officer took it, secured the money, sent it to Fort Wayne, paying the postage himself, and only charged fifteen cents for his trouble.

—A physician in St. Catharines, Ont., has made an innovation which has driven his copractitioners of the healing art almost crazy. He has offered to take charge of the health of the town, or of as many families as choose to bargain with him, at the rate of $5 per family per annum.

—Mrs. Mary Murray, the oldest surviving native of Pittsburgh, closed her earthly career on [illegible]; she was a daughter of General John Wilkins, and among her six children are Commodore Alexander Murray, now on duty at Detroit, and Mrs. J. B. LeMoyne, of Chicago.

—Senator Wilson's 60th birthday occurred last Friday. Besides other testimonials of esteem, he was presented by Mr. Sherman, a New York banker, with a cane manufactured for him from a piece of the timbers of Farragut's flagship, by a mechanic in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

—Knowing that life at the best is but a span, the prudent Boston merchants who have subscribed to the guarantee fund of the Jubilee enterprise have got Mr. Gilmore's span insured for the sum of $200,000 for six months. For this purpose, policies have been taken out in fifteen offices, and Messrs. Oliver Ditson, Samuel Little, and Joseph F. Paul, have been appointed trustees.

—The long services of Baron Gerolt in this country have been handsomely acknowledged by the Emperor of Germany. In an autograph letter to the Baron, William concedes his withdrawal from the diplomatic corps with a most liberal pension and a place in the Privy Council, with the title of Excellency. Prince Bismarck at the same time writes to acknowledge his faithful and valuable services.

—Captain Edward A. Chapel, of Hudson, N. Y., is anxious to accept the offer of $10,000 recently made by Lady Franklin, as a reward for the recovery of the records of the expedition which was headed by her late husband. The Captain being an old Arctic explorer, is not encumbered by any unnecessary enthusiasm. He looks at the matter entirely from a business point of view, and thinks that an association of eleven men, including himself, could each clear a handsome sum by the enterprise. This idea would involve the fitting out of a whaling ship at an expense of $24,000.

—The Titusville *Herald* says:

Ole Bull informs us that he passed a very pleasant time at Governor Seward's house at Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday last, and that he found the veteran statesman in remarkably good health, and engaged with great ardor in preparing for the press reminiscences of his recent grand journey around the globe. A representative of a well-known publishing house was at Governor Seward's on the same occasion, consulting with reference to the illustrations which are to accompany the interesting record of the statesman's travels and adventures in either hemisphere, in tropical Mexico, in ice-bound Alaska; among the Celestials and the Orientals, as well as European nations. Ole Bull pronounces the mind of the sage of Auburn as active, profound, and brilliant as ever, unaffected by the paralysis of his arms, which causes him some inconvenience, but does not diminish the flow of his spirits, his powers of conversation, or his interest in public affairs.

—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Feb. 19, says:

The residence of Mr. W. S. Pickett, on Adams street, presented a scene of uncommon interest on Friday of last week. Four generations of one family were gathered to witness the baptism of the youngest member of the family, a bright-eyed infant 60 days old, named Willie Pickett Saffarrans, son of Isaac T. Saffarrans. The oldest of the child's relatives on the occasion was Mrs. James Walker, an own and only sister of the late ex-President James K. Polk, and the only living member of the Polk family. Although 74 years of age, Mrs. Walker is still hale, hearty, and vigorous, and wears her age unusually well. This interesting lady emigrated with the Polk family from North Carolina to Middle Tennessee when 12 years of age, riding the entire distance over the rugged hills and mountains on horseback, in company with a wagon-train which contained the then entire worldly possessions of her people. The little Miss Polk was two years younger than her brother James, afterwards President. Upon reaching womanhood, Miss Polk was married to James Walker, of Columbia, Tenn. The issue of this marriage was Samuel P and J. Knox Walker, for many years well-known and prominent citizens of Memphis, together with Mrs. W. S. Pickett, the mother of Mrs. Saffarrans, whose child was baptized Friday, and who for fifteen years past has resided here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fishing schooner left Portsmouth, N. H., one day last week, and returned on the next with the unprecedented catch of 12,000 pounds of haddock, which were immediately forwarded to market. The crew of ten men realized upward of $40 each from their day's sport.

—In Greece the men and not the women devote their lives to dress, and complain of "nothing to wear." The spend all their money in the purchase of fine clothes, and all their time in pinking and adorning themselves. The women, on the contrary, devote very little attention to the all-important subject, and seem devoid of vanity.

—A curiosity in the way of twenty-four large oysters in one cluster, and all attached to a single oyster shell not much larger than a silver dollar, can be seen at Hartford. The cluster was taken from one of the oyster-beds in Norwalk, and is considered something extraordinary among oystermen.

—Philadelphia thinks of restoring Independence Hall to its original condition. Most of the ancient furniture can be recovered, it is said. The city also has eighteen portraits of signers of the Declaration, and intends to get those of the others, or copies of them, as far as possible. Of the fifty-six signers, all but six sat for their portraits.

—A man, while walking in Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, was jostled by a stranger, and after proceeding a few yards felt in his pocket in vain for his watch. He hastened back, overtook the thief, and pointing his revolver, sternly demanded, "Give me that watch." The stranger surrendered it without a word and hurried away. On reaching home the gentleman was startled in the middle of his narrative of his desperate encounter with a highwayman by an interruption from his wife: "Why, John, you left your watch on the bureau this morning, and I have been wearing it all day."

—According to the California papers there is a woman's gambling house in San Francisco, the splendor of which is equal to that of the palaces of Arabian story. Turkey carpets, in which the foot sinks to the ankle at every step, covers the floors; the ceilings are frescoed after the old masters, and huge mirrors line the entire length of the walls. The sofas and chairs are of rosewood, satin-covered, and the gambling tables are of mother-of-pearl. Here many married women of the city congregate and stake their husband's money with a free hand.

—In a civil suit in the Albany Circuit Court, a few days ago, on the plaintiff taking the stand, it was stated that he was the person employed at Troy to remove small-pox cases to the pest-house. One of the jurors, who had been looking very sharply at him, opened wide his mouth at this statement, and, with a suppressed ejaculation of surprise and horror, forgot the proprieties of the occasion, jumped from his seat and hurriedly left the court-room, amid the laughter of the court. There being no jury present, the case was put over the term.

—A few mornings since, a stranger entered the office of the American Express Company, in Strathroy, Ont., and, while the attention of the agent was drawn in another direction, seized a package containing $200 in bills and a number of checks and notes, with which he made off. The theft was shortly afterward discovered, and chase made after the culprit. He was followed as far as Kykeman's tavern, when, find those in pursuit closing on him, he threw the package on the road and made for the woods. The day being cold, it was thought that the majesty of the law had been satisfied by the recovery of the money, and the driving of the thief into a position where, though hidden from pursuit, he was subjected to the experience of the thermometer considerably below zero. The package was recovered unopened.

—The British Post Office now issues for public use postal telegraph cards bearing a shilling stamp, for the accommodation of those for whom it will be more convenient to deposit the card in the nearest pillar, letter, or other Post Office letter-box, than to send a message to the nearest telegraph station. The telegraph cards will be taken from the boxes, along with the other contents, at the regular collecting periods, which are always specified on the table on or over the box; and on the arrival of a collection at the proper office, the telegraph cards will be at once picked out and handed over to the telegraph counter clerk, who will deal with them in the ordinary course, obliterating the stamp. No postage is charged, the shilling stamp covering that, and also franking the message on the card to the same privileges as are granted to messages handed in to offices in the ordinary way.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The Washington Treaty Discussed in the British Parliament.

Speeches of Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone.

The following are extracts from the speeches of ex-Premier Disraeli and Premier Gladstone in the British House of Commons, Feb. 6, after the delivery of the Queen's speech:

Speech of Mr. Disraeli.

* * * We must remember that when the Senate rejected the treaty which had been negotiated by Lord Derby, that was the period when those indirect and constructive claims first assumed an authentic and formal shape. When Her Majesty's Government first proposed to refer the claims to arbitration it could only mean the claims arising out of the direct acts of privateers which had left our ports. But when the Senate of the United State rejected the treaty on those grounds then for the first time these indirect and constructive claims assumed a distinct character. Then we were told for the first time that we were expected to give compensation, not merely for the direct acts of the privateers, but for a variety of circumstances, such as the losses caused by the transference of the carrying trade from the American to the British flag, from the increasing rates of insurance, from the prolongation of the war, and the immense expenditure of the United States.

THE NEXT TREATY

was negotiated by Lord Clarendon, acting under Lord Palmerston. The Government then took another step,—it was a very bold step,—a step which superficially might have been criticised, but which I did not criticise, which I approved of at the time and which I am ready to uphold. They proposed that the diplomatic venue should be changed, and that the treaty should be negotiated at Washington, not at Westminster. I highly approved of that determination. But that step must not be misconceived. * * * But the House must not for a moment suppose that because the negotiations were carried on at

WASHINGTON INSTEAD OF WESTMINSTER

the direct control of Her Majesty's Government—whoever might form that Government, whether the right honorable gentleman or others who may be his opponents—was in any sense or for a moment diminished by that circumstance. I venture to say that not a sentence—nay, not the punctuation of a period, was ever allowed without being submitted to the scrupulous and anxious examination of those who had the responsibility of conducting the negotiations. Therefore, when we talk of what has happened at Washington and indulge in superficial conclusions that certain consequences have occurred from the inadvertence, or the inaccuracy, or the neglect, or the carelessness of any individual who might be at Washington, we are really entering into a scene which has no foundation. ["Hear, hear," from Mr. Gladstone.]

THE GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE—

["Hear, hear," from Mr. Gladstone]—and it will not shrink, whoever may form the Government of England, from its responsibility for the negotiation of a treaty of that kind. ["Hear," from Mr. Gladstone.] The treaty was negotiated under the immediate, if not the personal, supervision of Her Majesty's Government, and no doubt the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government gave to the negotiations their most anxious and most scrupulous attention. I come now to the date when this treaty arrived in this country. When it arrived I, for one, saw many things in it of which I did not approve. I regretted very much the *ex post facto* dealing with the law of nations. I thought that perilous, and I could not persuade myself that it was necessary. There were other things in the treaty to which objection might be made, but not of so great importance. I conferred with my colleagues, especially with my noble friend the Secretary of State in the late government, and the noble lord who was Lord High Chancellor of the late government—men most capable of comprehending such affairs and of forming a sound judgment upon them; and though they disapproved equally with myself of those concessions, and even more than I did, and had found even other objections to the treaty, they were clearly of opinion that it was impossible, according to our constitution, for the houses of Parliament to interfere in the completion of that treaty. They felt that the treaty was in fact completed from the language of the credentials of the negotiators—credentials which

PLEDGED HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL WORD

that she would sanction everything which they signed; that in fact it was a complete treaty, not merely morally, but legally, without the form of ratification. There are circumstances in which negotiation may be carried on in difficult cases and distant countries, in which it may be of the utmost importance that the power of ratification should be exercised, but under the circumstances in which the Treaty of Washington was negotiated, the two houses of Parliament were estopped in every way from interfering. They could not interfere with any effect; and what could be more unwise, when such a treaty was negotiated, when there was a prospect of a cordial and enduring understanding being established between

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES,

what could be more improvident, what more unpatriotic, than that the time of Parliament should be taken up with captious criticisms which could only tend to exacerbate feelings on the other side of the water, and to destroy all the beneficial effect which we hoped had been accomplished. But although in consequence of these feelings no action was taken by the party with whom I act either in this House or the other House of Parliament, still it was fated that a discussion should take place upon that subject. One of the most eminent statesman of the day—a man who long led this House, and whose name, though I was his opponent in politics, I shall never mention, and certainly not in the House of Commons, but with that profound respect and admiration which he deserves—I mean Lord Russell—felt it his duty to call the attention of the House of Lords to

THIS TREATY.

Lord Russell, eminently a constitutional statesman, probably had doubts about the question of ratification, and he was not clear that the House of Parliament in which he sat might not express its opinion upon the subject of the treaty, and by its vote form some obstacle to its being carried into execution, though I think the course of the debate proved that he had no great faith in that position, and that he really brought forward the subject to vindicate his own views, and to point out the impolicy of the provisions which he denounced. But that debate eventually turned out to be of the greatest importance upon the question which is now agitating the country, because the argument of Lord Russell was that we had made

UNWORTHY AND UNWISE CONCESSIONS

to the United States of America, and he pointed to the *ex post facto* dealing with the principles of international law to which I have referred. He thought, as I thought, that they were perilous, and perhaps he thought they were unnecessary. But what was the answer of her Majesty's Government in the House of Lords? * * * When Lord Russel attacked the Government for the unwise concessions they had made in the Treaty of Washington, what was the answer of the Government? "True, we have made these concessions, and we are ready to vindicate those concessions. We believe that they were wise and politic, but you quite forget

THE GREATER CONCESSIONS THAT WERE MADE

by the Government of the United States. You quite forget that they waived all those indirect and constructive claims which they formerly pressed upon us," and which by way of taunt, and unjust taunt, Lord Granville told Lord Derby might have been preferred under the treaty, which the Senate of America had not ratified, on the alleged ground that under that treaty such claims could not be preferred. "Now," said Lord Granville, "this is

A GREAT AND BENEFICAL TREATY TO BOTH NATIONS,

but it is most advantageous to England," and reciting and referring to the elaborate enumeration of the indirect and constructive claims by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, Lord Granville said, "Instead of this we have secured a limited area of defined claims, and we have given to the whole proceedings a limited and defined character. Under this treaty we can only be called upon to give compensation for proved acts of destruction, which have been directly occasioned by the privateers." That, I think, is enough to prove what was the view of the English Government with regard to the treaty; but I must be allowed to pursue the subject a little further. The opinion of the Secretary of State, and a man so distinguished as Lord Granville, ought, certainly, on such a subject, to be sufficient; but this is a subject which I fear will not easily disappear from the discussions of Parliament, and a too wide and accurate knowledge of the opinions of public men upon it cannot be circulated. It so happens that

THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR,

Her Majesty's Chief Commissioner at Washington, was present at the debate; for he was a member of the House. Lord Ripon spoke upon the subject, and reiterated, in most distinct terms, the interpretation placed upon the treaty, and accepted by Her Majesty's Government; and not only accepted by the Government, but made by them a subject of justifiable boast of their success, and of the great advantages that would accrue under it to both countries. There were other members of the Administration who addressed the House on that occasion, but I will refer only to one, and that from the peculiar position which the Lord High Chancellor of England holds with reference to these questions of treaties.

WHAT DID THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND SAY?

No language can be more precise. He designed again to repeat the taunts which had been levelled at the head of Lord Derby, because the treaty which my noble friend had negotiated the Lord Chancellor wrongly thought would admit these claims. But, instead of that, he said, we have given you a precise instrument; the character of this treaty is limited; you know exactly what risks you will incur; you are responsible for the acts of the privateer alone, if you have not shown due diligence, and, to use the precise words of the Lord Chancellor, "All is limited, and everything is definite." I say, then, there can be no mistake in the month of June, 1871—now a distant period,—as to the opinion of Her Majesty's Ministers upon the intention and meaning of the Treaty of Washington. Well, I want to know, from her Majesty's Ministers, in the first place, when they address us to-night,

WHAT WAS THEIR AUTHORITY FOR THOSE REPRESENTATIONS?

The negotiations were secret. I have no cognizance of them. They were secret from the beginning. Was there any secret protocol? Was there any secret article in this very treaty? Was there any written document of any character whatsoever which justified them in speaking with that confidence? I am sure the right honorable gentleman will feel that on an occasion like the present it is his duty to speak definitely to us upon that subject. Let me pursue the theme another step. These expressions of opinion were given in the proudest assembly in the world—in the Parliament of England. Statesmen of the highest character and reputation, of all parties, expressed their opinions upon the treaty. It is impossible that that Government could be ignorant of those utterances, whose case is, I suppose, in the hands of honorable members. It may probably, however, not have reached them yet, though it is in the hands of everybody else—[a laugh]—for I have often observed that information is occasionally very late in reaching members of this House.

THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE.

It has been printed, translated, and circulated in every Court and Cabinet and country of Europe. What do we find in it? We find extracts from speeches of Lord Palmerston, extracts from speeches of Lord Russell, extracts from speeches of the right honorable gentleman opposite, which, according to the American Government years ago, countenanced a policy favorable to the recognition of the Southern States. Can we suppose that a people and a Government of so delicate and prompt a susceptibility could be ignorant of the debate that took place in the House of Lords in June, 1871? And, if so, can we doubt that they would have had some communication with her Majesty's Ministers? [Hear.] I want to know from the right honorable gentleman whether any communication did take place with Her Majesty's Government. Did they hear from the representative of the United States in London, or from the Secretary of State in Washington, or through our own Minister? Did they receive any protest against the monstrous interpretation placed upon the Treaty of Washington by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by the chief negotiator of the treaty and by the Lord High Chancellor of England? We have a right to know that, and I hope the Right Honorable gentleman will now tell us. Now, sir, we are informed in the speech from the throne that "cases have been laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted on behalf of the United States, large claims have been included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States." Now, in the first place, let the House clearly understand what is meant by the words,

"LARGE CLAIMS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED."

Those claims are the indirect and constructive claims to which I have referred. They are claims of compensation from this country, not only for the losses occasioned by the direct action of the privateers which left the ports of Her Majesty, from want of due diligence on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and the destruction which they caused upon the marine and upon the commerce of the United States; but of compensation also for the transfer of the carrying trade, in consequence of these acts, from the American to the British flag, and for the raising of the rate of insurance during the period of the civil war, and specifically the expenses occasioned during the last two years of that war, its prolongation having been occasioned, according to their view, by the privateers escaping from our ports. That being the case, I want to know what communication has been made by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States, and I think the House has reason to press the Government upon that point.

LOOK AT THE FACTS.

I do not think that the House has been treated fairly by these rigid and jejune paragraphs. They are apt to mislead. They are apt to impress the House with the idea that this, which is the most important question that can come before the House of Commons, is in the minds of the Government a question of only comparative importance, and to be met in an ordinary manner. When was the case of the American Government demanding these enormous claims, which were properly described last year as wild and preposterous, first brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Ministers? I have heard that it has been in the possession of some persons in this country more than a month, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that they had the advantage of priority of information over Her Majesty's Ministers. When were they informed of this case demanding compensation, which, if met according to the degree really calculated upon by the American Government, might inflict upon this country a tribute greater than could be exacted by conquest, which would be perilous to our fortunes and fatal to our fame? [Loud cheers.] When were Her Majesty's Government in possession of

THIS WILD AND PREPOSTEROUS DEMAND,

for these are the epithets used by a man of very cool temperament and very rational mind? If they were in possession of this demand a month ago only, did they then send a friendly communication on the subject to the Government of the United States? * * *

THE COURSE WHICH OUGHT TO BE TAKEN.

Now what is the course which, under such circumstances, ought to be taken? I can conceive no misfortune greater than that the people of the United States on the one hand should suppose that the Queen of England was for a moment contemplating forfeiting her royal word; for, on the other hand, I can conceive nothing more deplorable than that the people of England, who, throughout these transactions, I maintain, have behaved in a true spirit of friendship and of real generosity to the United States, who have been asked to make great concessions, who have been called upon, to use the language of the United States, to act as became those who have a brotherhood in blood—I say that nothing could be more deplorable than that the people of England, after such conduct, should believe that they have been treated by the United States in a spirit of cunning and chicane. These are two evils which, if possible, we must avert. I confess that there is no course open to Her Majesty's Government in this case but one of extreme frankness. It is one of those questions that ought not to be allowed to drag its slow length along. We have signed this treaty, and to our astonishment an interpretation is put upon it which is widely different from that which we intended. Under these circumstances it is totally impossible for us to consent to conditions which

THE HONOR OF THE COUNTRY

prevents, which every fair circulation of prudence, which ought to govern and regulate all society forbids, which are too monstrous to enter into the head of any practicable and responsible statesman. It is for us to say to the United States it is impossible to accept your interpretation, but we ask you at least if you will not, on reflection, believe that ours is the true and just interpretation, to cancel a document which we believed was destined to conciliate the friendship of two great countries, but which has unfortunately terminated in results so opposite.

DO NOT WISH TO EMBARRASS THE GOVERNMENT

I have not spoken to-night to embarrass the Government. I wish to support and strengthen the Government.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

* * * Our object is not to make it difficult, but easy, for the Government of the United States to meet us; and it is obviously our duty to state the case to the Government of the United States, and especially to state it to the people of this country, in the mildest terms which will suffice to convey to and assure the minds of the nation that we do not undervalue its momentous importance. The right honorable gentleman has entered upon a historical review, in which it is not necessary for me to follow him further than to echo the statement he has made. But it is not necessary for me to follow the right honorable gentleman into the particulars of his speech, which dealt with the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty, or with the Stanley-Johnson Treaty. There were some historical points on which I think he was not accurate, but they are hardly relevant to the matter before us. With regard to the question on which he dwelt a good deal—namely, whether Lord Granville and other members of the present Government, but, at any rate, Lord Granville declared that, under the Stanley-Johnson Treaty, these enormous claims or indirect losses could not have been pleaded by the Americans—I will only make one or two remarks. In the first place, no one will be more glad than Lord Granville to find that to be the case. I believe it is the case that

THOSE INDIRECT LOSSES

could not be pleaded under the Stanley-Johnson Treaty; and, secondly, I may say that if that was the impression in the House of Lords at the time to which the right honorable gentleman has referred, that a door was opened in that Convention for the introduction of the indirect losses, that impression does not seem to have been confined to Lord Granville, but to have been shared by Lord Cairns, because he said it was possible that, under the Stanley-Johnson Treaty, extreme claims might be made; but the point of his objection is that those extravagant claims were not included in it. At no time had we acceded to an instrument in which these vast claims could be warrantably produced against us. The right honorable gentleman has spoken of their vastness, and has said that they approximate to the tribute which, after a sanguinary war, a victorious army exact from a vanquished country. I think the right honorable gentleman must have alluded to

THE TRIBUTE WHICH GERMANY EXACTED FROM FRANCE,

and which was four times, six times, ten times greater than any of which we had example in former history. I do not think the actual payment made by France at the close of the great war was more than a quarter of a third or that now partly paid to Germany. It seems as if I were accusing the right honorable gentleman of exaggeration, but I do no such thing. It is perfectly true that the American case does not state any figure of the indirect losses, but it supplies data from which figures may be computed by no very elaborate process. I will not enter into these data now, but as far as any judgment can be formed upon them, and after comparing them with official estimates which had been made by the highest American authorities of the cost of the secession war, the statement of the right honorable gentleman, bold as it was, with respect to the possible amount of those claims for indirect losses, was in my opinion within, and very considerably within, their extreme limit. What I wish to impress is that which has been said with respect to the vastness of these claims is, in my opinion, not in the least exaggerated, so far as I can speak from what has come under my knowledge. But it is not their amount on which we stand, except that the amount of the claim bears an important place in the argument whether it was possible or conceivable that it could enter into the mind and view of any country to make such a claim. The right honorable gentleman has very properly reverted to

THE SUBJECT OF RESPONSIBILITY.

He says the Commissioners are not responsible, that Parliament is not responsible, and that Government is responsible. I agree with the honorable gentleman that Government is not competent to cast off any portion of its responsibility and to throw it either upon Parliament or upon the Commissioners. I own it is with regret, when I consider how much the Government was indebted to these gentlemen for their intelligence, patience and energetic labors, that I have seen cast upon them the blame of what has occurred. If there is matter for blame no portion of that blame belongs to the Commissioners. The right honorable gentleman says truly it was the business of the Government to watch the course of negotiations at all its points, and they did to the best of their power so watch it, and the responsibility of the Commissioners is a topic on which I trust we shall hear no more. Now, as men who have performed their duties honorably and with ability, they are *functi officio* and their responsibility is absorbed in that of the Government, and whatever there is of blame lies upon us and us alone. Now, do we deserve this blame? I ask, first of all, whether there is ground of blame in the Treaty of Washington, apart from the construction which is now sought to be fixed upon it? The right honorable gentleman says he saw much to object to in the treaty, and I do not stand here for a moment to deny that by the treaty—not as the American Government construes it, but as we construe it—large and even extraordinary concessions have been made. I think we are justified in making these concessions. The peculiar circumstances out of which the claim arose, the length of time that had elapsed,

THE ENORMOUS INTERESTS INVOLVED IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY,

but, above all, the feeling of the people of England toward the people of America made us conscious that it was our duty to deal liberally in this matter, for though I believe it is the nature and disposition of this nation to be governed by justice in its negotiations with every country, yet if there be one country in the world to which, in a negotiation, this country is willing to give more, and from which it is disposed to exact less, that country is the United States of America. It is upon that principle that I am desirous to justify

THE REMARKABLE CONCESSIONS

which are made in the Treaty of Washington. I shall state these concessions very briefly. In the first place, in the opinion of many high authorities, it was a very large concession to submit our conduct to arbitration at all. So far as my own judgment is concerned, I admit that I think arbitration was reasonable under the circumstances; but it was no doubt a great concession—warrantable, as I think, but unwarrantable, as the right honorable gentleman thinks—to establish retrospective action by which our own conduct was to be tested. This was not done by the Commissioners without the consent of the Government; it was the subject of minute, careful and prolonged communication. It was

A LARGE CONCESSION TO THE UNITED STATES

of America, but by it we are prepared to abide. Another concession was this: The Government of this country thought that in consequence of the Fenian invasion of Canada and of much that had preceded that invasion we were entitled to make large claims for indemnification upon the United States of America. When America demanded arbitration in the case of the Alabama, who could have blamed us if we had said, "We grant it on condition of your going into

ARBITRATION ON THE FENIAN CLAIMS?"

It is quite plain that by our forbearing to hold that language we, the United Kingdom, assumed a responsibility towards Canada, but it is a remarkable concession, made by us that we excluded that serious and grave complaint from the side of the British nation. There is another point which the right honorable gentleman has not noticed, but it is more remarkable even than those to which I have referred. Remember the language of the protocols presented to Parliament last year. In the recital of the proceedings of the 8th March the American Commissioners are said to have produced a carefully classified sketch or outline of the claims they were about to make. These claims were divided by them into direct losses and indirect losses, due to the Alabama and consorts.

AMONG THE INDIRECT LOSSES

were premiums upon insurance, loss of trade, the prolongation of the war, and the addition to the cost of the war, which is distinguished as a separate claim from the claim of its prolongation. But what are the direct losses we have consented to meet in arbitration? According to the view which would present itself to any impartial man, the direct losses due to the Alabama and other ships would be the value of the ships and cargoes destroyed by those cruisers, and nothing else. But by the protocols you will find that it is not so—that the American Commissioners put it forward that not only the ships and cargoes destroyed by the Alabama and her sister ships were to be considered as direct losses, but likewise the whole charge incurred by the American Government on account of that portion of its navy which were engaged in pursuing those ships. I am not sure whether I have shocked the House by this recital, but it is a recital which is perfectly indisputable, and it may create some astonishment in the minds of those who may not have the protocols fresh in their recollection. But it will show to this country, to the United States, and to the whole civilized world, that we are not using a merely empty phraseology when we say that in this negotiation we determined to stretch to the utmost all considerations that were capable of undergoing such a process—that everything except national honor and national safety was really exposed to risk for the sake of that object we prized so dearly—namely, the thorough re-establishment of cordial relations with the United States of America, and the setting to the world of an example that might be of untold benefit to future generations. I fully admit it is

A FAIR MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION

whether these concessions were too large, and I should not be surprised to hear any gentleman say that we went too far. But I need not say that if we have gone, and have made these remarkable offers—if they are embodied in the treaty, and we are prepared to abide by them—at least there must be, somewhere or other, a close of such proceedings. The right honorable gentleman has put to me certain questions which I will endeavor to answer as well as I can, seeing that I have not at present the power of minute or precise reference to documents. One is a question of the greatest importance, because it concerns ministerial responsibility, as apart from national interests, yet is secondary as compared with

THE GREAT NATIONAL QUESTION NOW BEFORE US.

The right honorable gentleman points to the debate of June, 1871, in the House of Lords, and which is reported in "Hansard," (with which work, from the American case, we know that the negotiators of that country are perfectly familiar), and says that several Ministers of the Crown declared, in the most explicit terms, that we had obtained from America the exclusion of these claims for indirect losses. The right honorable gentleman assumes, justly, that these declarations came by some process to the knowledge of the Government, and he asks me whether any protest has been made on the part of the United States against those which we believe to be perfectly explicit and authoritative declarations. My answer is, that no such protest has been made, to my knowledge, in any shape or form. The right honorable gentleman then asks what communications we have made to the United States, and he presses me to tell him what time we became acquainted with

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Now, it must be borne in mind that the whole strength of the Foreign Office was engaged in this subject. The British case occupies a folio volume of 200 closely printed pages, every word and line of which required to be maturely weighed and considered. This we had to get translated for the use of the arbitrators. When the American case arrived we found it to be an octavo volume of between five hundred and six hundred pages. It had to be printed for the use of the Cabinet, and considerable time was occupied in producing a volume of that magnitude. No doubt more than a month has elapsed since that book was first sent to the Foreign Office, but I have it in my possession only a fortnight, and I believe some of my colleagues only a week. * * We have advised the Queen in her speech to state that "in the case so submitted on behalf of the United States large claims have been included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of arbitration." And that is not only our understanding, but I believe it is the understanding of every rational mind who has thought on the subject. I will not enter into the arguments upon that subject. But according to the best critical processes we have been able to employ we cannot see that any ambiguity has been committed, and we shall appeal to facts and to authentic documents in proof of that statement. We think that there are articles of the treaty which afford great force in favor of that interpretation for which we claim a more direct and permanent authority.

WHAT WE CANNOT ADMIT.

We don't admit that the language of the first article, even if it were taken by itself, would bear the construction which it has been endeavored to attach to it. We contest that point, of course reserving it to ourselves to fall back on this appeal. A man must be insane, a nation must be insane, to suppose that we should admit impossible claims of this character in a peaceful arbitration, which, not even in the last extremity of war, not even in the lowest depths of misfortune, a people with a spark of spirit, with a hundredth part of the traditions and courage of the people of this country, would consent, at the point of death, to admit. [Loud cheers.] That is an argument founded, I grant, upon probability, founded upon assumption. It is a simple demonstration of absurdity, as we think it to be. It is a well-known principle that you are never to assume absolute infatuation, absolute insanity, on the part of negotiators when there is a rational construction which will exempt them from that charge. I do not know that I need trouble the House further, except by saying that I look forward with a sanguine hope as to

THE COURSE WHICH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE

on this matter. We have not stated what our course is to be in the event of contingencies which have not yet arisen, and which we think and hope never will arise, but we wish the tribunal by which this question will be tried to be a tribunal of reason, and we have much to rely upon. We have to rely on the disposition which we believe to prevail on the part of the United States toward the people of England. There are, no doubt, different methods of procedure prevailing on the other side of the Atlantic from those which prevail on this side; different habits, different usages, the growth of institutions, the circumstances in which every free nation will develop itself in the form most congenial to itself; but Americans, if we think they are pressing us hardly on an occasion like this, have given us signs and tokens of friendship which cannot be mistaken.

OTHER PARTIES IN THIS CONTROVERSY BESIDES ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Remember the reception of the Prince of Wales when he visited America. Remember the manifestation of feeling on the occasion of his recent illness. It is only this very day that in opening an American newspaper there fell from it a sheet of printed poetry, of no mean order, and worthy of a more permanent record, referring in terms overflowing with affection to the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death and to the renewed and unchanged interest which that anniversary brought with it on a late occasion. Sir, we also feel that there are other parties to this controversy besides England and America. I think that in most of the great crisis that have lately marked the history of Europe it has not been difficult to say—I will not say the rule is universal, because the cases may not be quite clear, but in some of them the opinion of the civilized world has been formed in a manner perfectly intelligible; and the opinion of the civilized world will be formed on this important argument.

ON THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

It is quite plain, from the manner in which continental papers daily declaim on every word that is spoken, that the intelligence of Europe acknowledges the critical diplomatic skill constantly directed to the consideration of this question. I rejoice that it is so. I look with the utmost confidence to the issue of all the inquiry that may be made, to the character of the judgment that will be given on the opinions that are here declared by us, that the claim made on the part of the United States or the understanding on the part of the Crown of Great Britain is not within the province of the Arbitrators. I hope that the right honorable gentlemen will be disposed to think that the Government has not been unwise in limiting themselves strictly to this declaration.

WE RESERVE TO OURSELVES AN ABSOLUTE OPINION.

We may point out to the Government of the United States that their claims are claims of a character that no one with his eyes open—no nation in possession of its senses—can possibly admit, even in the last resource. But we do that simply for argument, simply to throw light on the character of the negotiations. We have gone no further with the United States, nor shall we, when the proper time comes, than raise the question as a matter of right, to be argued, to be discussed, to be disputed between friends in a friendly spirit. It is in a friendly spirit that the Treaty of Washington was framed; it is in a friendly spirit that the mortifying impediment, as the right honorable gentleman justly calls it, will be met and encountered by us; it is in a friendly spirit that we shall undertake to argue it, and it is in a friendly spirit that we confidently believe that we shall be met; but, under no circumstances, I trust, shall we allow ourselves to forget our sacred, paramount duty to our country.

The State Street Horse-Cars.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the uncleanly condition of the State street horse-cars. I am obliged to ride in them daily, and frequently have preferred walking to coming in contact with the unwholesome condition of them. Yours, very truly, A LADY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.

Statement of the Travellers.

The *Chronicle* says: "The first life company to make its statements for the new year is the Travellers, of Hartford, and well it may be; for if it required semi-diurnal statements, the books of the Travellers are so kept, and its business so well in hand, that each morning's statement would be ready by 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. The statement is as clean and clear as ever, and is as follows: [Then follows the statement in *extenso*, showing solid cash assets of $1,912,891.48, against total liabilities of $1,242,060.11—leaving a surplus, as regards policy-holders, of $676,931.37.] "In the accident department, the Travellers has made a handsome gain during the last twelve months, issuing 51,757 policies, insuring $161,669,533. Premium receipts, $569,964.43, an increase of $47,595.85 over 1870. In the life department there have been 2,745 new policies issued, insuring $4,550,594. Net increase for the year, 1,371 policies. The circular letter, written to agents, which accompanies the statement, tells some wholesome truths, and tells them well. Everybody ought to read it and—'insure in the Travellers.'" J. H. Nolan, State and City Agent. Julius White, Manager, Room 4, Central Union Block.

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

This Company has paid during the eighteen years of its business over seven millions to policy-holders. Its last great exploit in that line was the snug sum of $298,080 to those citizens of Chicago who were so fortunate as to hold its policies. Such had been its management that this large amount was paid out of the surplus of the Company, a fact which reflects great credit upon the Phenix; and we have unmixed pleasure in observing the rapid strides in popular esteem made by this Company since the terrible ordeal through which it passed so handsomely at Chicago. Experienced men, of great energy, intelligence and conservatism, are engaged in directing the affairs of the Phenix, and we shall be greatly mistaken if the future does not place it in the very front rank of the large and highly deserving institutions of this country.—*Insurance Monitor, February, 1872.*

REAL ESTATE.

...ments Filed for Record Thursday, Feb. 22.

CITY PROPERTY.

...in Block 12, Union Park Second Addition, ...Feb. 20; consideration, $4,000.

..., in Scott's w ½ Block 1, Sheffield's Addi... buildings, dated Feb. 20; consideration, ...

..., in Block 13, in Walsh & McMullen's ... 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 23; consideration, ...

... st, near Hoyne st, 24 ft to alley, dated ... consideration, ...

... st, between Milwaukee av and Dean ... ft to alley, dated Feb 21; consideration, ...

..., in Walker's Block 12, in Walsh & McMul... Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan 29; considera...

...avenue, between Madison and Washing... w f, 22x70½ ft, dated Feb. 5; considera... 000.

... 6, in Adams' Addition ... Sec... 39, 13, dated Feb 8; consideration, $329.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

...d w ½ Lot 2, in Pennington & Greene's ...sion of Lot 7, in Section 16, 38, 14, dated ... consideration, $1,200.

...fifth st, 74 ft e of Evans av, s f, 24x111½ ft, ...ept. 11, 1871; consideration, $1,200.

...fifth st, 74 ft e of Evans av, s f, 24x111½ ...d Feb. 19; consideration, $1,200.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Trichina Spiralis.

...following is the only authorized account of ...laney's examination into the case of trichi...alis, which occurred at Champaign, Ill., ...r reported statements having been with... authority:

...ATTIX, Esq.—Dear Sir—This is to certify ...ve examined a portion of the hock end of a ... submitted to me by you, and found the same ...in the parasite known as trichina spiralis. ...mber of the parasites, however, was not as ...s as I have frequently found in other speci... and they were only found by use of an instru... high illuminating power and a ... field. ...ver used was 120 diameters. It is worthy of ... that the trichina appeared to be immature, in ... and that the larger number of them were not ...sted. Those which were fully encysted were ... The length of each individual appeared to ... those not encysted than is usually observed ...mature specimens. The spirals also were ...regular in form than is usually observed. ...hich were encysted were compared with ...s on slides prepared in Europe and with the ...ared for illumination, and were found to cor... perfectly. Respectfully yours, ...o, Jan. 18, 1872. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

Personal Paragraphs.

Arthur C. Reid, whose death was chroni... yesterday's TRIBUNE, was connected with ...eral Freight Office of the Chicago & Alton ...d, and not with the Post Office, as stated.

...ndell Phillips, who attracted, last Tuesday ..., the most brilliant audience of the lec...ason, will give his entirely new lecture, ...s and Jails, or the Insane and Criminal," ...onday evening, in the Michigan Avenue ... Church.

... Robert Collyer contrasted Universalism ...thodoxy at the Church of the Messiah, New ...ast Sunday morning. The World says he ...tened to by "one of the largest audiences ...season."

... Chicago Times says "historians tell us ...ptain Cook was killed during one of his ...s, but neglects to mention which one." ... benefit of others who may feel, with the ... at a loss on this point, we will say that it ... his last voyage that the great navigator ... life. He never went to sea afterward.—... Tribune.

... Wachtel's "upper register" has again ...back on him. Drs. Edwin Powell and ...and C. Holtz, yesterday, horrified De Vivo ...senting him the following certificate ... of their patient: "This is to certify that ... Theo. Wachtel has been suffering ...n attack of laryngitis since Feb. 14, and ...is singing last night (Feb. 21) has aggra... the disease to such an extent that, in our ..., a rest of one month and change of ... are absolutely necessary for his re..."

... George W. Bone, of Buffalo, who has spent ...nter in the South, principally in the vicini...hicot, Arkansas, was in this city yesterday, ...lled at THE TRIBUNE office for the purpose ...recting the misstatements of one Hall, ...purported to have been embodied in an ... in yesterday's Times. Mr. Bone denies ...he negroes in Chicot have been troublesome, ...ngerous since the slaughter of Wyman's ...s and his accomplice. When the negroes ... three men from jail they were careful ... liberate any other prisoners. Hall's story ...eeing for his life is pronounced to be en... without foundation in fact.

... John F. Ballantyne, (eldest son of the ...ted James F. Ballantyne, of this city), who ... the position of commercial editor of the ...eal (Canada) Gazette, was recently present...h a very beautiful meerschaum pipe by the ..." of the Gazette composing-room. A para... from the presentation address shows the ...ents of esteem in which Mr. Ballantyne is ...y his Montreal friends: "As a slight token ... appreciation of the many good services ...you have rendered to us, we request you ...ept the accompanying tribute, in the hope ... may remind you that, although parted ...your dearest friends in the West, you have ...d for yourself the best wishes and the un... friendship of those who have, to-day, the ...ure of addressing you."

Could Not Agree.

...he adjournment of the Criminal Court, on ...esday evening, it was left with the jury to ...rate upon its verdict in the matter of the ...ment tried accusing Ald. George S. Pow... with bribery. It was assented to by all the ...ite parties that, if an agreement was ar... at before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the ...ct might be written and sealed. Yesterday ... Farwell came into Court at 10 o'clock to re... the verdict. The jury was presented before ... having been out all night, and the following ...edings ensued. The jury was called, and ...urse, all its members were present:

COURT. Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed ... verdict?

STAGG. We have not.

COURT. Is there any prospect that you can ...?

STAGG. I don't think there is a possibility. ... seems to be no prospect at all.

COURT (to the State's Attorney). There is no ... detaining them?

REED. No!

COURT. Gentlemen, you are discharged until ... at 10 o'clock.

...jury stood, upon the last ballot, nine for ...ittal and three for conviction.

Yesterday's Fires.

... first alarm sounded from the burnt district ...struck from box 15 at a quarter to 6 o'clock ...evening. A small one-story frame carpenter ..., owned and occupied by Henry Larsin, and ...ted in the alleyway between Madison and ...roe streets, just west of LaSalle street. From ...ce the flames spread to another small frame ...ing occupied as a saloon by some ... unknown. A one-story brick structure was ...lightly scorched. The entire loss will aggre... about $500, on which there is no insurance. ...fire broke out immediately in the rear of the new ...n Block, from some cause unknown. The ... distance prevented the engines from arriv... on the spot as soon as might ... desired. When they did get ...nd, however, they worked admirably and ...conquered the fiery foe. The police officers ...est that an engine house should be immedi... erected in the centre of the burnt district, ...ear a serious conflagration might break out, ...hich case ten minutes lost might cause a re... of our former disaster.

The alarm from Box No. 134, at 7 o'clock last ...ing was false.

Fatal Accident.

...chael Slenger, who for years kept a poultry-... on the corner of Adams and State streets, ...instantly killed at 4 o'clock yesterday after... by Engine No. 42, of the C., B. & Q. Rail..., at the Michigan avenue crossing. Slenger ...left his home on Catherine street, to deliver ... orders with his horse and wagon. On the ...ue the horse took fright and ran toward the ...oad track. The driver attempted to check the ...al's course, but just at that moment the lo...otive came running westward on the track. ...horse gave a bound, and flung Slenger right ...r the wheels of the engine, where he was ...ntly crushed to death. The body was hor... mangled. Slenger was a married man, and ...es a large family. The Coroner has been ... notified, and will hold an inquest this morn...

Knights of Pythias Ball.

...he grand ball of the Knights of Pythias at ...l's Academy last night was an exceedingly ...liant and enjoyable affair. The officers and ...mbers of the organization were superbly ...sed in their new uniforms and regalia, lend... a military aspect to the scene. The la... were as graceful as they were ...nerous. Their costumes were models of fash...able elegance; and "flying feet" chased the ...owing hours to the sound of music as merry ...marriage bells until the "pale glimpses of the ...n" became paler still in the crimson dawn of ...rning. The Knights, and their ladies bright, ... well feel proud of their last night's display. ... Muses and Graces both lent their charms to ... occasion.

Meteorological.

...eteorological observations, as recorded by J. ... Langguth, optician, 22 West Randolph street, ...server to the Smithsonian Institute). The ... letters are the initials for gentle; high; ...ring; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
...ht preceding.	26 [illegible]	...	...	To 2 p. m.
...a. m.	24	29.32	S. E. g.	.00
...p. m.	34	29.27	S. E. g.	
...p. m.	30	29.20	S. E. g.	inches.

Miscellaneous.

...adies living in the South Division are invited ...ring their orders for sewing to the Church at ...corner of Harrison and Clark streets, on Wed...day and Saturday afternoons of each week, be...en the hours of 2½ and 4½ o'clock. The orders ...t be carefully written, and the work will be ...hfully done.

An old lady named Charlotte Easterton died ...denly on Wednesday night, at her residence, 1441 South Halsted street. An inquest was ...l yesterday, and, according to medical testi...y, a verdict of death from valvular disease ... heart was rendered.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of ...hnemann Medical College will be held at the ...chigan Avenue Baptist Church, this evening, ...8 o'clock. The exercises will be of unusual ...erest. Among the graduates are six ...ies. Those who have not received tickets ... obtain them free of charge, at the Homoeo...hic Pharmacies, and at Bliss & Sharp's, on ...nty Second street.

There will be an election of officers at the meet... of the Hyde Park Literary Society this (Fri...)evening, and a general attendance is request... The debate is to be on the question, "Should ...y Governments prohibit the erection of frame ...ldings within their limits." Affirmative, ...ssrs. Haskell and Bastin; negative, Messrs. Cal...s and Binford. Oration by Mr. Hague. Essay by ...s O'Brien. Music for the evening under the ...ection of Miss Siebert.

The Duty on Lumber.

...the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

...IR: Why will not the lumber and other man...acturers recognize the truth of Dr. Franklin's ...verb, that "A nimble sixpence is better than ...slow shilling," and that it is more to their profit ... sell $200,000 worth of stock at 15 per cent profit ...n $100,000 at 20 per cent? I am a farmer, and, ... most others throughout the West, need ...bles and sheds for winter protection of stock. ...th reasonably cheap lumber, which a repeal of ... duty would probably give us, we could pro... shelter for our stock, make some profit upon ... growth, and become steadily better customers of the lumber-dealers, in building more and better houses and dwellings. Now, we make little or nothing, and, of course, can spend nothing for improvements.

In selling pine timber lands at $1.25 per acre to Senator Ferry, of Michigan, and others, did the Government agree to give them a monopoly of the lumber-trade as against the lumber of Canada? The doctrine of "Protection" certainly don't apply to them. They cannot claim, as the iron and salt men do, that, if we will pay them about three profits during our natural lives, they will be able afterwards so to develop and increase their productions that the next generation will be supplied at a fair price. Nor does protection to the lumber trade educate a class of skilled mechanics, to make us independent of foreign nations, especially in time of war,—one of the favorite arguments of Protectionist manufacturers generally why we should tax ourselves to death for the benefit of posterity. What has posterity done for us? as the Irish member of Parliament asked. We certainly have our hands full of debt and taxes as things are, and are as badly off as the highly protected and taxed Englishmen of a generation back, described by Sidney Smith.

Brother-farmer Sambo has got his rights, and his wive and children theirs,—glory to God! but we are footing the bills, and is it not time we should look out for ourselves a little? Let us keep a sharp eye on our rural representatives at Washington; watch their votes on measures calculated to relieve us from taxation for the benefit of capitalists and corporations, instead of paying the national debt, and other measures for economical reform in the Government; and let us not only watch them and remember them, but the Chandlers, Camerons, Ferrys, Kelleys, and Morrils, who seem to "run the machine" at Washington, and whose lead all our small fry seem to follow.

A WARREN COUNTY FARMER.

FEB. 17, 1872.

EDWARD ATKINSON ON SPECIE PAYMENT.

Remarks at the Meeting of the Boston Board of Trade, Jan. 29, 1872.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have had a few words to say before this, and they seem to have created some fluttering. I have simply stated a fact in reply to the allegation that any attempt to restore specie payment is visionary, impracticable, and absurd, yet that fact is so apparently alarming that I have been charged with the audacious scheme of restoring specie payment at a word. There's nothing the deductive theorist dreads so much as a fact. I did nothing of the kind. I simply state the fact that, including the specie on hand and the customs revenue in specie, the Government has gold enough to undertake to pay all its expenses in gold. The people could follow or not. If they chose to pay in the legal-tender notes for excise taxes they could, and if they chose not they need not, but could pay in bank notes. If the Government then chose to buy bonds with banks notes it could; or if it thought the banks should learn what redemption means it could establish such a system. I have watched this debate with interest, and my comment upon it has been that the representatives of both sides or all sides of the argument, appear to give their attention to the *quantity* of what they call money, rather than to the quality. Gentlemen differ widely as to what constitutes money, currency, and circulation. One gentleman, and I believe only one, appears to be willing to advocate openly the use of paper money based on credit, and not on specie. It is hardly worth while to give any attention to this old nostrum, which now has no support except among a few men whose ideas, if they ever had any, have become confused by their voluminous reading. Those who support the so-called rejoinder of Mr. Ward do not avow their wish or intention to continue the use indefinitely of inconvertible paper money, but if that rejoinder has any meaning involved in its theoretic assumptions, it means that some of those who desire specie payment do not appear to have a very clear idea of the reason why they desire it, and, therefore, turn their attention more to a supposed need of quantity of currency rather than quality. Now, sir, if the Government had, under supposed necessity, sealed a large quantity of yard sticks, which changed in length with the weather, and had enforced their use, I suppose no one here would object to their withdrawal upon the ground that there were not more of them than the dealers in goods required for use. Yet such an objection would be as reasonable as the objection made to the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes. As the yard is a standard and the yard-stick a measure, so should money be a standard and the dollar a measure, meaning precisely the same thing to every man, rich or poor, learned or ignorant. The standard of value must have uniform value or estimation in order that it may be true and just. Gold and silver have this uniformity, at a given time, substantially the world over, and have therefore been selected as the true standard of value or money of the world. The legal-tender note is not uniform in its value or estimation, and is therefore a false standard—a lie and a fraud. I had not intended to take any serious part in the debate upon this report, but simply to vote for it as proposing a measure by which the vicious element in our currency would be removed, which, if not the best, would yet be effective; and, since this measure has been proposed in the form of a bill, and has the support of many gentlemen to whose judgment I should defer, it would, perhaps, have been well to give only a silent vote. But this discussion has taken a wide range, and is already attracting considerable attention among those whose opinion is of weight, and the proposition of the Committee meets some opposition in quarters where I did not expect it; for instance, in the New York *Daily Bulletin*, one of the most ably-conducted papers treating fiscal questions in this country. I, therefore, propose to give my reasons very briefly why I shall support the report of the Committee, but shall also take exceptions to it as being incomplete.

1st. I shall support it because it proposes a method for removing the only obstacle to specie payment now existing, viz.: the legal-tender notes.

In proposing to do this, I think it would have been wiser for the Committee not to have made any attempt to demonstrate that the aggregate of our currency is too much. That, I submit, is a question which can neither be proved by the undoubtedly accurate statistics of the Committee, nor disproved by the fallacious assumptions on the other side. The fault of our currency is its quality and not its quantity. If its quality was good, its quantity would regulate itself. It is a mark of progress and of economy to dispense with the use of money, whether it be in specie or in convertible notes, and to substitute bank deposits and their representative checks or drafts. The amount of specie and bank-notes actually in circulation steadily diminishes with the increase of business—that is, in proportion to the amount of business done; because, as business increases in any given place, bank facilities increase also, and checks upon bank deposits take the place of bank-notes or bills and specie. Suppose a new settlement of a hundred men upon the line of the Pacific Railroad. Having raised a crop and sold it, they receive their pay in bank-notes, and having no bank in their town, they must keep these notes until they can use them; or perhaps the one variety-store in the place draws in the notes for purchases; and the shop-keeper must keep these notes until he has occasion to go to a trade centre to restock his store. Or let us suppose the monthly payment made to the laborers constructing new lines of railroads in unsettled sections; must not the notes paid to them be retained until they can spend them? But when the business of our supposed town, or upon the railroad, becomes greater, and a bank or banker forms part of its machinery, the people no longer take the risk of carrying their money about them; then bank deposits take the place of notes in circulation. I think the rule may be stated somewhat in this form:

The use or general circulation of money in the form of specie, convertible bills, or other notes performing the function of money, is inverse proportion to the density of population and the activity of business.

Apply this rule to our present case and see if the statistics of currency in use ten years since are any guide or standard by which we can tell how many notes we now need to perform the function of money now. Our population is both more dense and more scattered. So far as it has concentrated in cities it uses proportionately less money in the form of notes; so far as it has rayed out upon the new lines of railroad that have been constructed into new lands, it uses more. So far as it has changed its character from a slave population, rarely seeing any money, to a free population, in the receipt of wages, it uses far more. Who can tell me the relative effect of these changes upon the demand for notes, or what would now be the demand for convertible notes and specie for actual use? In the matter of deposits,—of which much is said in this connection,—who can tell me of the effect of the vastly more rapid exchange of merchandise, and consequently of settlement, which now takes place as compared to ten years since, upon bank deposits and clearances? Who can tell me the effect of the short credit system as compared to the long credit system upon bank deposits? When you have good money and liberty given to every one to establish banks according to law, when and where they please, you may begin to know something of the effect of doubling our railroads and telegraphs and of the abolition of slavery upon the amount of deposits and circulation. Until then, it seems to me that all your statistics are without any sound basis, and more likely to mislead than guide. Now, gentlemen, we have had a series of good crops; the people of the country are well employed and generally prosperous. Some ask: Why not let well enough alone? We reply, because inconvertible paper money is a thief by whose means the rich grow richer at the cost of their neighbors; and if the poor grow not poorer it is because the improvements in our other tools of distribution—railroads and the like—have counteracted to some extent the effect of bad money. If, then, we have tolerable prosperity, why have we not specie payment? simply because the Government continues to collect forced loans by means of legal-tender notes bearing no interest; and keeps these notes in circulation by force of law. These notes are an obstacle to specie payment, and it is because the proposed bill will cause this obstacle to be gradually removed that I support it. I do not support it because it will contract the aggregate of the currency, but because it will contract the vicious element of the currency which makes the whole volume of it bad. I consider the report of the Committee incomplete, because it does not propose an amendment of the Bank act so as to allow an increase of bank capital and bank circulation secured according to law, just as fast as the compound-interest notes are issued, in order that the volume of currency may be kept up, if all is needed, as it becomes better. I said at the last meeting that the Government could, if it pleased, resume specie payment at once so far as its regular expenditures are concerned, because its specie on hand and sure to be received in the current year amounts to more than its expenses. Its specie on hand not due upon gold certificates is $75,000,000, and its customs revenue for 1872 will be $225,000,000, in all $300,000,000. This is more than the total expenditure for interest, civil and miscellaneous expenses, war, navy, and pensions. The Government can therefore pay true money instead of constantly borrowing on a new forced loan under pretence of payment. In addition to its specie on hand and its customs revenue, it will receive in the year 1872 a revenue from internal taxes of about $140,000,000. What is this but surplus revenue available for the reduction of debt? This revenue will be paid in part in legal-tender notes and in part in bank notes at the option of those who pay taxes. So far as it consists of legal-tender notes the mere marking off will be payment of debt; so far as it consists of bank notes the purchase of bonds therewith will be reduction of debt. No one would be forced to pay taxes in legal-tender notes and the Government would stand ready to allow issue of new bank notes by any bank anywhere that would comply with the law, just as fast as the legal-tender notes came in. If, by their being paid in, the currency was contracted too much, that very fact would make it profitable for some one to establish a bank and issue more bank notes for use as currency. But you will say, How will the banks keep their reserves if the legal-tender notes are marked off? The answer is, By substituting gold. How will they get it? Simply by buying it. If it will not pay them to make their promises good—if they cannot make a profit in circulating notes payable in specie, then we shall be sure that the note currency is redundant, and that we have too many banks of issue. Shall banks be supported and protected in the issue of bad money; that is, of notes they cannot pay? The resumption of specie payment by the Government will surely remove the obstacle to specie payment by the people if they choose to give up or pay in for taxes the bonds of the Government bearing no interest known as greenbacks. If they choose to keep them and use them when they can pay them in for taxes, then the loan they represent will no longer be a forced loan, and the Government will be honest. If the banks are afraid that the people will choose to pay taxes in greenbacks rather than in their notes, they can hold them, and thus increase their reserves. Let it be a struggle between the banks to keep greenbacks rather than buy gold, and the Government to get them in and mark them off; then see if the greenback won't soon become as valuable as gold. When you tell me that specie payment is visionary, impracticable, and absurd, I tell you that if U. S. Grant was Andrew Jackson, the United States would pay in specie to-morrow. Talk about our foreign debt being an obstacle! stuff and nonsense! The surer you make the ultimate payment of that debt the less you will get of it before it is due, and the holders forced to give it up. I have lately had my attention called to this matter of our foreign debt, and I find grave reasons to doubt its being as large as it is commonly believed to be. The estimates of bankers who have occasion to watch the export of bonds vary materially. They substantially agree that in the last eight years, 1864 to 1872, which covers the period during which we have been heavy borrowers, we have sent abroad about $600,000,000 of State, city, and railroad bonds. Their estimates vary on United States bonds from $650,000,000 to over $1,000,000,000. I am inclined to believe the former rather than the latter estimate as the approximate true one. This belief is based upon the following facts. According to an official statement of our export and import trade lately made up by Dr. Edward Young, I find that our imports for eight years ending June 30, 1871, were:

Merchandise	$3,105,777,394
Specie	137,381,718
Total	$3,241,159,112
Exports at gold value, freight added:	
Merchandise	$2,358,068,629
Specie	628,171,140
Total	$2,986,239,799
Balance	$254,919,313

Dr. Young believes as do other experts, that 5 per cent will cover smuggling and undervaluation, but if we add 10 per cent we have a total apparent balance of trade against us of $565,000,000.

But, on the other hand, it is believed that there is a considerable undervaluation of exports. This fact was well established by Lorin Blodgett, in a pamphlet published in 1863, in which he proved that, prior to that date this undervaluation was very great, by simply comparing the official statement of British imports from the United States with our exports to Great Britain for same dates, and it will be remembered that, instead of being in debt at the beginning of the war, as it was supposed we were, $100,000,000 specie came tumbling home on us. Since the Bureau of Statistics has been well organized, this error has been corrected, but it is safe to assume that the undervaluation and profits on exports would amount to 5 per cent, or $111,000,000. This would reduce the balance of trade to $464,000,000.

To this must be added the freight upon imports, so far as it is due to vessels under a foreign flag, of which I also have a table proving this per cent to be 68, and, if the whole freight be estimated at the high rate of 8 per cent on the value of the merchandise, 68 per cent thereof would be substantially $169,000,000.

These two sums make $633,000,000, and as we have netted about 78 per cent of the bonds this import represents an export of bonds to the amount of $813,000. But this does not represent the whole debt, as the interest which has accrued thereon has been in part reinvested. This item of interest would be somewhat less than 24 per cent, as our heaviest borrowing was in the latter half of the eight years; but at four years say 24 per cent, it would amount to $195,000,000. Suppose all this interest reinvested, it would make our net receipts for our debt stand as follows:

Trade and freight	$633,000,000
Add interest on $813,000,000 bonds sold for the above, 24 per cent	195,000,000
Total specie value borrowed	$828,000,000

which at 78 per cent of the face of the bonds gives a total debt of $1,062,000,000. If only one-half the interest has been reinvested the total is only $935,000,000. Bankers estimate reinvestment and interest at about one-half.

It is often claimed that a large sum should be added for the expense of foreign residence and travel, but it has been substantially proved that the money brought into the country by immigrants will fully counterbalance this item. Now, gentlemen, it is not of so much importance to decide how much we have borrowed as *what* we have borrowed. If you analyze our imports, or will glance at my analysis in the February *Atlantic*, you will find that not one-fourth of them consists of articles of luxury. Another fourth consists of articles of comfort, tea, coffee and sugar, and the remainder, more than one-half, consists of articles of prime necessity; food, fuel, metals, hides, lumber, leather and the like. Now which portion of our imports should we have given up if we could not have borrowed it? Not the tobacco and rum, not the wines and silks, not the tea, coffee and sugar? Experience has proved that in hard times and good, in specie or paper periods, these imports are almost constant and very uniform. Could we not have borrowed we should have failed to have the articles of necessity that have gone into our reproductive capital, and have in part restored the destruction of the war. We have borrowed force and power, and our only danger now is of too good a credit, too much temptation to borrow railroads, and mills, and works faster than we can use them, and make them pay. Those who lent us at good risk, and who have made a profit by it, will not send us bonds and demand specie, but will send us specie when we ask it and demand bonds. And from such loans or from the increasing need of foreign nations to buy our surplus of cotton, corn, oil, and the like, we can command all the gold we need for use, and more. Do you tell me we cannot get gold enough to fill up the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of the greenbacks; again I say stuff and nonsense! If we can afford to import merchandise at the rate of $500,000,000, gold value, and more in a year, we can afford to import gold; and when it becomes more profitable to import gold than other merchandise, then it will come. It will be profitable, if bank-note currency, convertible on demand, will pay a profit to the bank that issued it. The laws of trade will take care of all that; when the banks cannot get greenbacks they will buy gold, and if it costs them a little more that concerns them, not us.

It is said that the Government could not maintain specie payment after this year. I ask why? Not if its revenue is more than its expenditure? The very first year would, without doubt, make the greenbacks equal to gold, and then all the revenue of the Government, both from customs and internal taxes, would be available to maintain specie payment.

Let me add but one word. One of the Committee, Mr. Ropes, has very modestly kept his better plan for enhancing the value of the greenback in the background, and I shall take the liberty of presenting it. In place of a note bearing compound interest as a substitute for the present legal-tender note, Mr. Ropes proposes to substitute each month a certain proportion of notes in every respect like our legal-tenders, now in use, except that the date of their payment, of course in gold, should be fixed,—say at two years from their respective dates,—each series taking date on the first of the month in which it was paid out of the Treasury. Then after two years, instead of selling the so-called surplus gold, the Government would slowly but surely begin to pay its notes bearing no interest. In the meantime they would have found their way into the bank reserves, and the banks, in order not to lose them, would have strengthened their reserves and would thus have reduced their large speculative loan. This they would have done not by compulsion but for profit. The true influence which now prevents action and denies the possibility of specie payment at an early day,—pronouncing in fact, though not in words, that common honesty is visionary, impracticable and absurd,—the real influence, I say, comes first from those who either believe in the permanent use of an inconvertible currency, but who are not of much account; but secondly and mainly, from those who make a profit out of the fluctuations of bad money, the stock jobbers and speculators and ring-masters, who differ only from the acknowledged public thieves in that they use a thieving instrument that has been declared legal. I intend no reflections on individuals, the law makes us all pickpockets in spite of ourselves, and it ought to be a valid plea against punishment for every rogue and defaulter that the Legal-Tender act made him a thief in spite of himself. It does not follow that the Legal-Tender act was not a necessity of the war because the note is now a thief. I do not enter on that question. If Congress believed a forced loan to be necessary they did right in collecting it; but the entire course of the debate at the time of the passage of the act commits its framers to the allegation made by me, that the note is *now* a fraud. I have said that I consider the report of the Committee incomplete, and when the substitute has been voted down I shall offer the following amendment:

Resolved, That coincident with the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, the National Bank act should be so amended as to allow the establishment of new banks at such points as may be desired by persons having capital to invest, and that an amount of bank notes equal to the legal-tender notes converted should be allowed to be issued.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.

A Parallel to the Park Family Murder in Clark County.

From the New Albany Ledger, Feb. 20.

This morning about 3 o'clock, Mr. W. D. Dearking, who resides about two miles above this city, in Clark County, when he arose to build a fire, discovered the light of a burning building toward the east, and, supposing it was the house of a neighbor, aroused a Mr. Hughes, who was staying with him, and started in the direction of the light. On their way they aroused others of their neighbors, and, with Mr. George W. Long and two others, arrived at the residence of Mr. Bandle, a well-known, thrifty German, who has, for the last five years, been residing on the gravel road just beyond the McCulloch farm. On their arrival they found the house completely in flames, the roof having fallen in, and the walls of the house burning, which were of logs. They quickly unroofed an adjoining building, to prevent the spread of the flames, and, as soon as possible, endeavored to discover if the family had perished in the flames.

The building was a two-story-and-a-half hewn log-house, with but a single room, with a brick flue, built entirely inside the building. The heating of the building was from a cooking-stove, and it seems impossible that the building could have caught fire by any ordinary casualty.

As soon as the fire was sufficiently subdued, on the arrival of the neighbors, an effort was made to discover the bodies. Underneath the house, entering from the outside, was a rude cellar. This extended underneath where the family bed was placed, and, also, underneath the stove. In the cellar, the bodies of Mr. Bandle and his wife were found, not far apart, charred and frying, their heads and limbs being entirely consumed, lying in the mass of debris, consisting of the kitchen stove and utensils, and few blacksmith tools. They were taken out to await the action of the Coroner.

When our reporter arrived at the scene, there was a large body of the neighbors present, and it seemed to be the opinion of all that a horrible murder had been committed. We were enabled to gather up the following facts in regard to this sad calamity or tragedy, whichever it may be called: Mr. Bandle went away from home yesterday, toward New Albany, with his wagon, and, it is supposed, came to this city with a load of bacon, consisting of hams, side meat, and shoulders. No one was at the house at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, as Mr. Jacob Rawe came at that time to tell them of the funeral of a neighbor to take place to-day. Mr. Bandle had two very fierce dogs, and Mr. Rawe could not approach the house. No one of the neighbors knew of Mrs. Bandle being away in the neighborhood during the day. A nephew, from Louisville, was also at the house during the day, and did not find any one at home. It is probable that they both had come to this city, or went to Louisville, and sold their meat and returned late in the evening, as the horses were found in the stable, and the wagon in the yard, this morning. It is supposed that Mr. Bandle sold about a hundred dollars' worth of meat.

As noted above, Mr. Bandle kept two fierce dogs, but when the parties arrived at the burning house there were no dogs there, and they were seen coming from the direction of New Albany by Mr. J. Q. Adams, near the Silver Creek bridge, this morning at daylight. The presumption in favor of a foul deed of murder is heightened by the fact that Mr. Bandle and his wife both told a neighbor, Mrs. James, that they supposed that they had been poisoned by some one, two or three weeks ago, and that, Mrs. Bandle was yet feeble from the effects of the same. There were also rumors that parties had been heard shooting in the direction of the house at 8 o'clock last evening. Messengers were sent early this morning for Deputy Coroner Stanley, of Clark County, and for relatives of the family in Louisville.

The recent tragedy of the Park family, in Clark County, being still fresh in the memory of all, this terrible and mysterious affair brought all of its horrors fresh to the memory of the assembling crowds of people, who anxiously scanned the charred remains of the deceased.

At about 11 o'clock the Coroner of Clark County arrived, and a jury was convened, eliciting about the same facts as narrated above; and of the witnesses testifying that after midnight four reports of a gun were heard in the direction of the house, and another witness testified to having heard rattling and shooting about 8 o'clock, and from then till 1 o'clock. Mr. Bandle was in the habit of shooting at night, and the neighbors who heard the shooting thought nothing of it.

As there was a desire to discover whether Mr. Bandle did sell his meat, and had in his possession the money, the jury did not bring in a verdict, but wait for further light.

We have called at the various places where Mr. Bandle was in the habit of trading in this city, but can gain no information as to the disposition of his load of meat here. It is probable that it was sold in Louisville.

The neighbors testified as to the general good character of the family, and but few seemed willing to give credit to the idea that Mr. Bandle and his wife had become intoxicated, and thus were overtaken in their sad calamity. This story was suggested by the fact that Mr. Bandle had taken home a keg of beer on Monday of last week, and was known at times to have drank very freely.

It is possible when the friends and relations of Mr. Bandle arrive, and are able to give more definite information as to his whereabouts yesterday, that some further light may be thrown upon this mysterious affair. Mr. Bandle had many friends and acquaintances in the city, and a large number went up to the sad scene this morning. It is to be sincerely hoped that the mystery in which the case is involved will be unravelled. A number of skilful detectives were on the ground, and every clue to the truth of the matter will be closely scanned.

Since the above was put in type we learn from a gentleman, who left the scene about 3 o'clock this afternoon, that the jury returned a verdict that John Bandle and his wife came to their death by some means unknown to the jury, and that they, the jury, believe they were foully dealt with.

BRIGAND BUTCHERY.

A Family of Four Persons Murdered in Arizona by Mexicans.

The Tucson, Arizona, *Citizen* of Dec. 30, publishes the report of the Coroner's Jury that investigated the circumstances of the horrible massacre at Bluewater station, Pima County, Arizona, on Dec. 21, upon which occasion John W. Baker, his wife, and two sons were brutally murdered. From the Grand Jury report is taken the following extract:

We find that the deceased, John W. Baker, had on the 19th, 20th, and 21st insts., four Mexicans employed in cutting and hauling hay to his house; that on the evening of the 21st said Mexicans had unloaded their hay, leaving their tools in the wagon; that said four Mexicans were seen on the night of the 21st in possession of the two horses belonging to said Baker, and on the road to Sonora; that on the morning of the 22d said Mexicans were seen on the road in possession of said horses, and about ten miles from Bluewater station, the home of the deceased.

It appeared to the jury, in tracing the effects to the causes which produced them, that Mr. Baker was about eight feet from the kitchen door, and, while in the act of delivering some provisions, with his scales in his hand, to one of the Mexicans, he was shot by two others from behind the well about eight feet distant, and he fell where he stood. Mrs. Baker was putting supper on the table, and, hearing a noise, ran out of the door with her babe in her arms, and was confronted by the assassins with the double-barreled shot-gun belonging to the station. She seized the muzzle of the gun in her left hand, and, while holding to it, it was discharged, one shot passing through her left hand between the thumb and forefinger, the powder burning her arm and setting her sleeve on fire—six shots taking effect in her left breast. She had dropped the child about six feet from her husband, and fell about two feet from it. Their little boy had run out at the time, and in the act of running back was shot in the back by a pistol ball. He lived for some minutes, his little boots being full of blood, and the wall being bloody in several places where he leaned against it. The Mexicans then broke open two trunks, searching the house generally for money, but took away very little, if any, clothing, and it is believed very little money. Two of them mounted two horses, and the others followed behind, holding to the horses, and thus made long and rapid strides for Sonora.

This morning Chas. O. Brown reports having learned the names of the murderers, as follows: —— Francisco, —— Sorbantes, and Jose Montez. The latter two reside at Rial de Gandaloupe, and all in Sonora.

Wholesale Poisoning.

The Green Bay *Gazette* gives the particulars of a distressing state of affairs existing in Hartland, Shawano County, Wis. Small-pox having slightly prevailed in the county, the Town Board of Hartland resolved to have vaccination thoroughly performed within their borders, and accordingly made a stipulation with a well-known physician of Shawano to do the work. He visited the town last Wednesday, and, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, vaccinated 117 persons, old and young. Of this entire number, within six hours after each patient was vaccinated, he was taken sick, exhibiting symptoms of having been poisoned. By the next morning three had died, two children of one family being among the victims. Very naturally, great consternation seized upon the community, and fear added still greater danger to the situation of the unfortunate people. Physicians were summoned from Green Bay, but, before they arrived, the people had began to improve. As near as can be described, the arms of the patients presented an appearance similar to the results of a snake-bite, and the symptoms were those of persons recovering from an overdose of morphine.

An Incendiary Hung.

From the Henderson (Ky.) Reporter.

We learn from a gentleman just returned from that section, that on Thursday night last the extensive tobacco stemmery of Ayres & Brother, at Sacramento, on Green River, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building at the time contained about $15,000 worth of tobacco. A cooper, who had been employed at the place some time before, had some difficulty with his employers, and was heard to make various threats, and on the night of the fire was seen to run from the factory immediately after the alarm was given. Suspicion was so strong against him that he was hunted up, and found hidden in an old blacksmith shop not far from the scene of destruction. He was found next morning elevated a short distance from the ground, with a rope around his neck. It was generally supposed that Judge Lynch had been holding a term of his court in that neighborhood.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 5 p. m.—Consols, 92¼; 5-20 bonds, '62, 91½; '65s, 92; '67s, 92; 10-40s, 88. Tallow, 50s. Turpentine, 54s 6d@55s. Decrease of specie in the Bank of England, £83,000.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Rentes 56f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22, evening.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11½@11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculative and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 3d. Cheese and bacon unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Business was generally suspended, and the banks closed. No trade, in consequence in beeves, and no transactions in sheep or hogs. The tone of the market was decidedly weak for sheep and beef cattle, with unsold lots holding since Monday. Hogs nominally unchanged; 4⅞@5c for live; 5⅞@6c for Eastern dressed; and 6¼@6½c for city. Receipts, in and to arrive, were 54 cars beeves; 10 cars sheep, and 42 cars hogs.

Two Soldiers Frozen to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 22.—Two soldiers, McCargue and Mavanaugh, inmates of the National Asylum, were found frozen to death, in a ravine in the woods back of the Asylum, westward. They were both nearly totally blind, and have been missing for more than a month, and, until the past few days, have been covered with snow. The thaw developed their whereabouts.

The Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, high grades tending up; extra winter, $6.25@6.50; XX, $7.00@7.15; XXX, $7.25@7.75. Wheat stiff; No. 3 fall, $1.70; No. 2 red winter, $1.73. Corn steady; No. 2 on track and in elevator, 41@42c. Oats easier; No. 2, 37½@38c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65c. Rye active and higher; No. 2, 81@83c.

HIGHWINES—Firmer at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.00 seller last half. Dry salt meats quiet; loose clear 20 days in salt, 5½c; jobbing and order lots packed shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear, 6½@7c. Bacon steady; packed lots shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Lard quiet at 8½c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.60; butchers pay $4.75.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour tending up; $6.75. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Continue firm and in active demand; mess pork, $13.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c, packed. Bulk meats ½c less than bacon. Sugar-cured hams, 12½c; plain, 11½c, packed. Lard, prime leaf in tierces, 9½c; keg, 10½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 86c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; family, $6.60@6.75. Wheat higher; red, $1.60@1.63. Corn firm at 47c. Rye firm at 90@93c. Oats steady at [illegible]. Barley steady at 70@80c.

OILS—Linseed oil firm at 85c; lard oil, 83@85c.

EGGS—Lower at 22@23c.

BUTTER—In good demand at 20@25c.

CHEESE—In good demand at 15@16½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; $13.25 asked. Lard quiet and unchanged; 9@9½c asked for steam and kettle. Bulk meats quiet and weak; 5, 6¾ and 6¾c asked; sales shoulders at 4¾c seller March first half; some March contracts settled at 6c. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 6c; sides, 7½@7¾c asked; no sales.

HOGS—Higher at $4.60@5.10. Receipts, 2,100.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S CLEARING SALE,

329 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

Great attractions to "burned out" housekeepers and other parties purchasing Linens and Housekeeping Goods:

Bargains in White Quilts, commencing at $1.
Bargains in Table Linens, commencing at 30 cts. yard.
Bargains in Linen Towellings, from 10 cts. yd. up.
Bargains in Linen Towels, from $1 doz. up.
Bargains in Linen Table Napkins, from $1 doz. up.
Red and White Table Linens at 85 cts yd.
Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, &c., at lowest market rates.

We are now opening a large importation of fine qualities Marseilles Quilts, Double Damask Table Linens, Napkins, and Lace Curtains, at specially low bargains.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

Have removed to their new salesrooms,

14 & 16 Madison-st.

NEAR WABASH-AV.,

And are now opening a large and complete stock of

Hosiery, Notions, White Goods, Linens, &c.,

Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.

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SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 488 State-st., and 37 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

MASONIC RELIEF.

MASONIC RELIEF.

The Committee for the relief of ROYAL ARCH MASONS, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, and ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTCH RITE MASONS, hold their regular meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at Room 2, No. 364 Wabash av. High Priests, Commanders, and presiding officers of Scotch Rite bodies are requested to make known all cases needing relief, which will be cheerfully distributed by the Committee.

V. L. HURLBUT, Chairman.
G. R. CHITTENDEN, Treasurer.
G. R. SMITH, Secretary.
H. C. RANNEY.
J. R. MYERS.

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Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

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Iron Bedsteads

At the Factory, southwest corner of Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Dealers liberally dealt with.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Important Notice.

NO OPERA TO-NIGHT.

The management regret very much to state to the public that Mr. WACHTEL will be unable to appear in Chicago any more this season, as will be seen by the following certificate:

"This is to certify that Herr THEO. WACHTEL has been suffering from an attack of Laryngitis since Feb. 14, and that his singing last night (Feb. 21) has aggravated the disease to such an extent that, in our opinion, a rest of one month and change of climate are absolutely necessary for his permanent recovery.
(Signed) EDWIN POWELL, M. D.
"Feb. 22, 1872. FERD. C. HOTZ, M. D."

Persons holding tickets for to-night, and Matinee, can have their money back at the Box Office of the Theatre.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan av. Baptist Church.

In aid of the Chicago Library Association.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

Will give his entirely new, brilliant lecture,

"Courts & Jails or the Criminals and Insane,"

NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

Tickets for sale to-day. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

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Tremendous Success! Second week of EAST LYNNE IN BLACK! | Jealous Husband! Arkansas Traveller! Actor and Novice! Everything New!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively for five nights only, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 19, engagement of the favorite young character comedian, MR. JOS. K. EMMET, who will appear in his great original of the German Emigrant, in the triumphantly successful drama, written by Chas. Gayler, entitled

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, grand revival of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, by the powerful Academy Company. Saturday night, Feb. 24, benefit of Mr. Frank Lawler, on which occasion Mr. Frank E. Aiken has kindly volunteered.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

This Morning (Friday), at 10 o'clock,

We shall sell AT AUCTION,

Common, Medium, and Fine

FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Including 225 Walnut Spindle Bedsteads, Second-hand Goods, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Silver-plated ware, etc.

We retail new furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, and guarantee goods in style and quality, and ship to all parts of the country, and by auction every Friday. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturing Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., at Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb 24, at the Red Front Salesroom, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Extension Table Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-Top Hat Racks, Whatnots, Office Desks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Wool Carpets, Venetian stair Carpets, Window Shades, Mirrors, Show Cases, &c., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES,

(Both carriage and draft), Mules, Harness, Lap Robes, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., every TUESDAY and SATURDAY of each week at 421 State-st. O. BRIGGS. Money advanced on all kinds of goods. Good stabling for horses.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

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NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake-st.
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J. E. RIGBY, 608 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 587 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 564 Wabash-av.
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CRANDALL, 5 S. Jefferson-st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
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AYRES & KOPP, 361 Wabash av.
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SAMUEL GEHR, 312 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 409 Wabash av. & 202 West Randolph.
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HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1341 Mich. av.
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GROVER & BAKER, 56 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 236 W. Madison-st.
MANHATTAN, 296 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 561 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 278 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 222 West Madison.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 55 South Market-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. [illegible] & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 11 and 13 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, 177 N. Clinton-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 5 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 25 Michigan av., & 21 W. Washington
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.
Shutter Fixtures.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 125 29th st.
Steam Fittings.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. [illegible] & Michigan sts.
Stencils and Steel Stamps.
C. H. HANSON, 14 West Madison-st.
Steel Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 58 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. at [illegible] Washington
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 21 and 23 South Canal st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., [illegible] South Canal.
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Plat. nr Lake.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Madison-st.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 14 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 65 West Lake st.
Tobacco Makers.
WALSER & HERMANN, 85 South Clark-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 336 West Madison-st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 987 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 33 S. Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State-st.
H. W. IRELAND (Agt Merch't & Chi. Line), 70 Market
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 84 S. Halsted st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 285 Wabash-av.
BEEKER & KOPSCH, 207 and 209 South Clark-st.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 53 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 175 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle-st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W. Madison.
SAM'L TAYLOR & SON, 283 West Madison-st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 Jackson-st.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph-st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 13 N. Jefferson
Woolen Goods.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 263 W. Madison st.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 580 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock m., Saturday the 23d day of March, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. Army the following stores, delivered at the usual place of delivery, at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo., viz:

50 barrels mess pork.
150,000 pounds bacon, clear sides, in sacks.
*2,700 pounds corn meal, kiln-dried.
*13,000 pounds choice white beans, hand-picked.
*9,000 pounds split peas.
*4,500 pounds rice.
*5,300 pounds hominy, large.
30,400 pounds coffee, green rio, in double sacks.
*61,400 pounds 'C' sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's.
3,500 pounds of adamantine candles, full weight, sixes or eights, in boxes, strapped.
11,000 pounds soap, hard and dry, free from adulteration, in boxes, strapped.
*10,500 pounds salt, clean and dry, fine grain.
640 pounds ground black pepper, free from adulteration, in full weight 4-ounce papers, packed in boxes, strapped, containing 25 pounds, net.

Bidders will state the price of articles marked * delivered in round-hoop oak barrels, full head lined, and also price of same articles if delivered in double sacks, (inside lined cotton; outside gunny).

Proposals for delivery at Chicago will be addressed to the undersigned, and for delivery at St. Louis, to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., at St. Louis, Mo.

Proposals should be made on blank forms, to be obtained from either of the Commissaries named.

Samples of all articles (except meat) must accompany bids. Proposals will be subject to all the conditions heretofore published, a copy of which can be seen by application at the offices of C. S. at Chicago, or St. Louis. Bids must state the time when the stores can be delivered.

J. E. MACFEELY, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large lot of ordnance and ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows:

Three 3-inch wrought iron rifled guns.
Five travelling forges (field).
Nine siege-gun carriages and battery wagons.
Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
4,000 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's, and Burnside's.
4,000 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture.
100 Springfield rifled muskets, smooth bore.
275 Springfield muskets, smooth bore.
670 Starr's revolvers; calibre .44.
150 revolvers, assorted.

Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms, are in fair order.

[illegible] scabbards; 5,000 cartridge box and belt plates; [illegible] musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages.

[illegible] metallic cartridges [illegible]; calibre [illegible], good and new.

[illegible] percussion caps [illegible].

[illegible] artillery elevating screws; [illegible] picks; [illegible] scythes and cradles; [illegible] medicines; [illegible] and [illegible] machines, and [illegible] to be cutting.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent cash on day of sale; remainder on delivery of stores.

Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

D. W. FLAGLER, Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

GENERAL NOTICES.

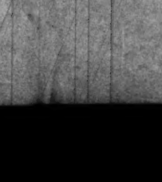
City Clerk's Office,

CHICAGO, FEB. 20, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, for an Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harman O. Glade. The voting places and the Inspectors of Election will be the same as at the general election held in December, 1871.

C. T. HOTCHKISS, City Clerk.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

WASHINGTON.

Colored Delegates to the Republican National Convention from the District of Columbia.

Colonel Forney on Schurz and the Administration.

What the Chicago Relief Delegation are Doing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLORED DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the Republican Convention, held last night, Governor Henry D. Cooke was beaten, first for delegate to Philadelphia, second for alternate, and both times by colored men. The explanation is that colored voters here are demanding that all officers now appointed by the President, including the Governor and Council, shall hereafter be elected. This Governor Cooke has not deemed for the best interest of citizens of the District. The votes in the Convention for the principal candidates as delegate were as follows: John T. Cook (colored), 38; A. J. Shephard, 34; Governor Cooke, 27; F. A. Boswell, 27. For alternate the first vote stood: Green (colored), 35; Governor Cooke, 26.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

The Committee on Commerce has agreed to report Kerr's general bridge bill for the Ohio River favorably. This is the bill agreed upon by the Board of Army Engineers. It has also agreed to report Conger's shipping bill, and the Sub-Committee hope to finish the consideration of the General Steamboat bill to-night.

Henry Reed, of Ohio, is here, and is about to become one of the editors of the *Capital*.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

It is stated that Commissioner Douglass will deliver a decision to-morrow on the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend tax, and that the decision will relieve the Company from the tax assessed upon them. The amount of the tax involved is about $1,200,000. The position taken is said to be that the addition to the stock merely represented a revolution, and not earnings within the meaning of the law.

THE CHICAGO DELEGATION AT WORK.

The Chicago delegation now here, after consultation this morning, deferred their anticipated visit to the President to-day, for reasons of expediency. The various members, however, have been busy since their arrival, explaining to the Senators the necessity for the passage of the bill, and showing that those residents of Chicago who are opposed to it, are directly interested in enriching themselves, through combinations, to force up the prices of building material.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR DR. COLLYER'S CHURCH.

General O. O. Howard delivered a lecture to-night, at the Congregational Church, on behalf of the New England Church, lately destroyed by fire in Chicago. General Logan and Governor Brose also spoke. Subscriptions to the amount of $250 were raised.

FORNEY ON SCHURZ AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following editorial by Forney, written immediately after his late return to Philadelphia, is regarded there as the most significant of any since his resignation: "Glittering audiences always attend the Senatorial drama, and General Carl Schurz attracted an unusual crowd in his display of Tuesday. Besides, we must remember that Washington City is filled with a large body of rebel citizens. The truth is, the former Southern society has returned to its old haunts, and anything that operates against the Republican party and its success is sure to attract them. We are far from believing that General Schurz is in sympathy with the Democratic party. He is too old and too brave a soldier against slavery. His animosities have carried him astray. We have no doubt that he is disposed to look at the alleged sale of arms to the French Government with unusual jealousy, which is natural; but that, with all his free trade and amnesty proclivities, he has ever intended to join his political enemy we do not believe. The present agitation in Republican circles is simply a clearing of the atmosphere, and no indication of weakness, but a good sign of the reorganization that can permit the fullest investigation into the alleged errors,—even into errors of those who are accepted as its leaders. Suppose the Democratic party, in the day of its supremest power, had invited as full an investigation into the acts of its leaders, how long would it have lasted? It should be remarked, in reference to the exciting proceedings at Washington, that all the committees of investigation have been originated by Republicans, and that no one Republican has yet been found willing to declare himself against the Republican nominee for President in 1872. In every case there is a deference to the ultimate tribunal. They question, they even quarrel, but no one Republican, with all his suspicion and hostility to General Grant, or to his Cabinet Ministers, or his private secretaries, has yet been bold and brave enough to declare his readiness to oppose the next Republican nominee for President."

[To the Associated Press.]

SENATE BILLS AGREED UPON.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to report a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio at a point between Evansville and Mount Vernon, Ind. A bill creating St. Paul, Minn., a collection district; also a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River, near Brownsville, Nebraska, and over Lake St. Croix, at Hudson, Wisconsin; also a bill for the relief of Mr. Eastman, Postmaster at Chicago, who sustained losses by the late fire.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Instructions have been issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to all observers at stations upon Western rivers, to make special reports by telegraph of any sudden or unusual change in the rivers. This will enable steamboat men to take proper precautions against loss of property by the breaking up of ice.

FLORIDA.

Information from Florida states that the Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon on Monday last. It is stated that counsel of Governor Reed asserts that the adjournment of the High Court of Impeachment without day is tantamount to a dismissal of the charge against him. This question it was understood would be referred to the Supreme Court of the State.

ILLINOIS.

Washington's Birthday in Springfield—Heavy Damages Recovered Against a Driving Park Association—Keno Shops Closed Up—Personal, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—There has been no particular recognition of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, though the national flag has been displayed from all the public and many private buildings. To-night, Wm. M. Springer, in response to a House resolution, read Washington's Farewell Address to a large number of Representatives, and many citizens were listeners.

In the case of George Dawson vs. Colby Knapp and others, officers of the Union Driving-Park Association, a suit for $10,000 damages, which has been on trial in the Sangamon Circuit Court for the past three days, was closed last night, and this morning the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $6,500. The grounds upon which this suit was brought were telegraphed and appeared in THE TRIBUNE of the 21st inst., being for damages sustained by Dawson, caused by the falling of an amphitheatre during the exhibition of the association in Logan County. A motion for a new trial was entered by the counsel for the defendants.

Mayor Smith has closed up the keno establishments of the city, much to the gratification of our people.

The Governor has signed Senate bill No. 111, an act in regard to practice in Courts of Record, to go in force July 1, 1872, and has filed the same in the office of the Secretary of State.

Representative McMillan, of Macoupin County, who has been sick for nearly two months, has gone to New Orleans to try the effects of a warmer climate. It is feared his lungs are affected.

Serious Illness of Ex-Senator Yates—Temperance Gathering.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 22.—Ex-Senator Richard Yates is lying very ill with hemorrhage of the bowels, at his home in this city. His recovery is doubtful.

A large meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville was held this evening, and was addressed by Mr. Pogson, the great Temperance lecturer. At the conclusion of the address, resolutions endorsing the Temperance law, recently passed by the Illinois Legislature, were unanimously adopted.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The State Democratic Central Committee held a meeting at the office of Melville W. Fuller, in the Central Union Block, yesterday. Nearly every member was present. The condition of the Democratic party and the political situation was discussed in an informal way, but no action was taken as to what should be done during the approaching campaign. It was decided, however, not to issue a call for a State Convention at present. The committee adjourned to meet again on the 8th of May.

Suicide.

MARENGO, Ill., Feb. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In THE TRIBUNE of the 19th inst., you had an article from the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* of Feb. 15, giving an account of the shooting of William Singleton, at Shell Mound, Tenn., by a person bearing the name of T. T. Johnson, from Genoa, in DeKalb County, Ill. Mr. Johnson returned to this county on Saturday last; came to Marengo to settle some business of his; went from here direct to his farm, ten miles south of here. Several persons went in search of him, but were unsuccessful. Last night the Sheriff of DeKalb County called on one of Mr. Johnson's neighbors to get assistance in the way of making an arrest. The two men wended their way to Mr. Johnson's house and entered it. Johnson was sitting near a table, engaged in doing some writing. He asked the persons if they were after him, and was told they were. He immediately backed himself out of the room into another room, closed the door, placed a revolver to his head, just over his eyes, and fired,—death being produced instantaneously, as was supposed. This occurred at 10 o'clock last night. Johnson seemed to have hosts of friends, who pronounce him a wronged and injured man. The Coroner holds an inquest to-day.

THE SNOW-BOUND TRAINS.

Passengers from San Francisco Arrive in this City Last Evening.

Statement of One of Them—How They Worked and Were Treated.

The first passengers who have reached this city from San Francisco for twenty-eight days arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. There were about one hundred and fifty of them, and they came from Omaha via the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE conversed with two of them, J. W. Phillips, of Brooklyn, L. I., and John H. Van Pelt, of Idaho. Both of them denounced the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad in the worst possible manner, and said the employes of the Company that they encountered are brutes. Mr. Van Pelt left San Francisco on the 22d of January. The train that left on the 19th of that month was the last one to come through. The train he was on picked up passengers all along the route, and at Ogden many delayed eastward-bound trains were on the track. There was no prospect of getting through, but Governor Potts, Colonel Vial, the Indian Agent, Mr. Barston, the Postal Agent, and General Washburn, by using their influence, borrowed a train from the Central Pacific Company, and, after putting in the express and baggage cars plenty of provisions started for Green River. They left Ogden on the 2d inst., and reached Green River safely, having encountered but a few small snow drifts. At Green River the train stopped, and nothing could induce those in charge to go ahead. The passengers were obliged to pass the time as best they could. When it became known that they could proceed no further, Governor Potts telegraphed to San Francisco, advising people not to come East by the railroad, as it was blockaded by snow. He received as an answer from one of the officials of the Union Pacific Company a request to contradict the statement, or his pass would be revoked. He did refuse, and, to show his independence, purchased a ticket. At the expiration of thirteen days, the passengers got aboard the train and started for Butler Creek, sixty-one miles from Green River, and reached there without meeting with an obstruction of any kind. Here, the officers of the Company wanted them to get into cars that had come from the east. As there had been a man who was afflicted with the small-pox in one of the cars, they objected. The officers insisted, and there came near being a fight. The prospect of a skirmish frightened the officers, and the passengers carried their point. The excuse the employes of the Company gave for wishing to transfer was that one of the sleeping cars was out of order. This proved to be a falsehood, as the car came through to Chicago without accident. Between Bitter Creek and Separation there were several small snow-drifts, but they caused no considerable delay. At this place the snow-plow on the locomotive "caught a frog" in the track, and was thrown off the track. This mishap occasioned a delay of twenty-four hours. None of the Company's men present had sufficient ability to put the engine on the track, and it was done under the superintendence of one of the passengers. Between Separation and Simpson Hill there were several large drifts, and a pathway had to be dug through the snow for the train. They were eighteen days going from Ogden to Simpson's Hill, a distance of 28 miles. At the latter place, an immense snow drift was on the track, and the passengers, headed by Governor Potts, worked until from early in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night in removing it. Medicine Bow, eighteen miles further east was reached at half-past 10 o'clock the next morning. Here they met six or seven western-bound trains, and, as these trains had to be "switched," as the railroad employees said, the train was delayed until 8 o'clock in the morning. From there to Chicago the train made good time. There was no suffering on the train, everyone having plenty to eat. There was considerable fault-finding, the cars being very dirty, and some of the passengers not being permitted by the baggage-masters to get at their trunks and change their linen. The passengers on one of the western-bound trains had nothing to eat, and would have starved, had not a Mr. Sailor, who intended starting a restaurant at Green River, opened two car-loads of provisions, and permitted the hungry men and women to take what they wanted. Mr. Van Pelt thought, from what he saw, that the passengers would have taken the food by force, if the cars had not been generously opened. The Company sent food to Green River in cars, and it was transferred from there to the snow-bound trains in wagons. Both the gentlemen named above stated that the passengers were not allowed to telegraph to their friends if they mentioned anything about the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad. The trouble and delay experienced they attributed to bad management. They were very earnest in giving their statements, and several of the other passengers corroborated what they said.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Elgin will be lighted by gas in March.

—Benjamin F. Child, a leading citizen of Calhoun County, is dead.

—In the Fourth Ward of Elgin, during the two days' session of the Registration Board, but one man registered his vote, and he was but recently a boy.

—The capital stock of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society has been nearly all subscribed.

—C. C. Parks, of Waukegan, has $100,000 in live stock, including the famous horse Bonnie Scotland, forty thorough-bred cattle, a flock of Cotswold sheep, and a drove of Berkshire hogs.

—Makanda shipped last year 90,849 boxes of peaches, 182,000 boxes of strawberries, and 24,850 pounds of raspberries.

—The receipts of cattle by the farmers of Morgan County are now very large. Large lots are daily arriving by railroad, which were purchased in Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa, to be fed and grazed in that County.

IOWA.

Davis Reddick, of Wapello, who had been in California for twenty years, and had not been heard from for the past ten, has very unexpectedly returned home.

—The new Sheriff of Marshall County gave a $10,000 bond, and the Board of Supervisors required it raised to $25,000. The Sheriff altered the figures without consulting his sureties, the document was accepted, and now the sureties declare the bond void, and the County is without a Sheriff.

—Jackson Steele, of Red Rock, has gone to the Insane Asylum for indulging too freely in theology.

—The Cedar Falls *Gazette* thinks that a consolidation of the Orphans' Homes at Glenwood, Davenport, and Cedar Falls will be affected by the Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

In the hospital established at Marinetta for sufferers by the northern fires, there are 35 patients.

—The Rev. Warren Mayo, for five years Presbyterian clergyman at Lodi, has removed to Kansas City.

—E. E. Crowe, of Fond du Lac, died on Sunday last, over 100 years of age.

—A lady school teacher on the new Oshkosh & Ripon Railroad, whose schoolhouse stands back a stone's throw from the track, allows the school a five minutes' recess every time a train of cars passes the door.

—The winter railroad bridge at LaCrosse, belonging to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, has, owing to the water rising and cutting a new channel, gone down the muddy Mississippi.

—E. Barton, who served a term in the State Prison, but is said to have thoroughly reformed, is to deliver, at Janesville, a course of three lectures on "Our Prisons: Their Uses and Abuses."

INDIANA.

Covington will have a new Republican paper in March.

—Some inconsiderate capitalist nearly broke the Greensburg National Bank the other day, by presenting a check for $28,000 for payment.

—Howard County has a Joint-Stock Live-Stock Company. A Norman horse will be the first purchase.

—An Aurora saloon-keeper says he does not think it quite the fair thing to be taxed $300, unless the City Council insert a proviso that the City Marshal be compelled to pay for his drinks.

—The *Courier* says that one of the most intelligent and efficient clerks in the public offices in Evansville is a lady.

—Mrs. E. M. Weaver, of Worthington, died on Saturday. Her son had been spending a week by her bedside, and, on the day of her demise, informed her that he had done all she required, and would be compelled to go home to attend to his family affairs. "Well," said she, "my son, I'll go along," and, so saying, immediately and calmly breathed her last.

—One of the city prisoners at *Lafayette*, whose time had expired, insisted on taking the place and filling out the unexpired term of a fellow-sufferer who is not in very good health.

—The survivor of the Park family tragedy prints the following request:

I hereby request that no photographer will print or offer for sale any of my pictures, as a regular Committee have been appointed to attend to this business for my exclusive benefit. MISS EVA PARK, Henryville, Clark County.

—While hunting near Terre Haute, on Tuesday, two boys found the body of a man in the forks of a fallen tree, with a bullet-hole in his head. The remains were identified as those of Thomas Bensinger.

MICHIGAN.

Olivet College has received $100 from Mrs. R. W. Carter, of Waterbury, Conn., to found a scholarship for indigent lady students.

—The Prosecuting Attorney of Montcalm County receives a salary of $300.

FOREIGN.

What the Hon. Charles Francis Adams Says Concerning the Washington Treaty.

Austria Opposes the Pope's Proposition Concerning the Œcumenical Council.

Large Gathering of Legitimists at Antwerp.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Charles Francis Adams left for Washington last evening, on a summons from the State Department. His return to this country was occasioned by the ill health of his wife. Upon the Alabama question he is very reticent, but thinks it reasonable that our claims should be submitted to the Geneva Arbitration, which could dispose of them according to the evidence. England, he believes, is disinclined for war. The excitement is one of newspaper agitation. There is nothing which warrants him in believing that the Washington Treaty will be a failure. He does not think Gladstone meant all that he said in his hasty speech, and he subsequently took back much of what he said at first on this question.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The excitement over the Alabama claims is rapidly subsiding. The *Times*, alone, of this morning's papers, discusses the subject, and urges a diplomatic solution of the question. It is understood that John Bright approves the conduct of the Government in the controversy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Hon. Charles Francis Adams arrived here this morning. He states that he was in Naples when letters reached him which induced him to return home, solely on private business. Until he reached Geneva he was unaware of the new controversy with reference to the Alabama claim matter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—In the course of an address delivered by Mr. Colfax in this city, this evening, the Vice President, referring to the Alabama claims, said England was bound by the Treaty of Washington and the decision of the Arbitrators, and would have to pay the debt in full.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Remusat, gave a dinner this evening to the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The American Legation and Consulate are decorated and illuminated to-night in honor of Washington's birthday.

General Cissey is ill, and it is thought he will be obliged to resign the Ministry of War.

It is again reported that M. Caronciere will be appointed Ambassador to Rome.

The publication of the newspapers *Le Gaulois* and *L'Aimee* has been suspended by order of the Government.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 22.—A consistory of Cardinals is called by the Pope, to meet in the Vatican to-morrow to nominate Bishops for the Catholic Church in Russia.

General Sherman has gone to Naples.

Several Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are urging the Pope to hold the Ecumenical Council at Trent, in the Tyrol. The Austrian Government, however, does not seem disposed to grant permission asked by His Holiness, for the assembling of the Council within its dominion. Should the Pope be successful in his application, he will not attend the sessions of the Council in person, but will remain in Rome, and be represented at the meeting by a Cardinal.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is officially announced that an apothecary from Posen, a Pole, was arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of contemplating the assassination of Bismarck. The man is a fanatical Catholic, formerly in the Papal Zouaves. He threatened to take the life of the Prince upon his arrival. A pistol was found upon the prisoner.

It is reported that Bismarck proposes to issue invitations to the Powers for an International Congress, the object of which will be to establish a system of cheap and uniform rates of postage, and to facilitate the transmission and exchange of mails.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The British schooner Lark, which was seized a few weeks ago by a Spanish cruiser on suspicion of landing arms for the insurgents, has been released.

United States steamer Kansas, now in this harbor, will sail on Saturday for Key West, to take on board the expedition for the survey of the Nicaragua route.

JACMEL, Hayti, Feb. 11.—Troubles are multiplying in Hayti, and the stability of the present Government is more uncertain than ever. An attempt was made on the night of the 5th inst. to burn the city of Port au Prince. The flames burst out simultaneously in different quarters of the city. Consternation prevailed. A revolutionary outbreak was feared. Troops were ordered out, and the President and Ministers were in the streets all night. The fires were extinguished before great damage was done. Seven supposed incendiaries were arrested and await trial.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 19.—The country is quiet just now, but cannot remain so long. The insurgent General Cabral, at the head of 1,200 men, threatens an attack on Azua, and all the troops have been sent hence to reinforce the garrison. Baez proposes to make a trip to Europe soon, going by way of the United States. It is reported that he has received an invitation from President Grant to visit Washington.

Colonel Mendez has been appointed Minister of San Domingo to the German Empire.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The Spanish iron-clad Numancia arrived at Guantanamo yesterday.

The American, Spanish, English, German, and Swedish war-vessels were decorated, and fired salutes to-day, in honor of Washington's birthday. A ball was given in the afternoon on board the United States steamer Terror.

A card is published calling upon French residents of this island to contribute to the payment of the German indemnity.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The gathering of Legitimists at Antwerp is increasing daily, and is becoming formidable. It is confined to no nationality, although the French preponderate in numbers. The German and Spanish legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hanover arrived yesterday with a large party of supporters. Leaders of the ultra-montanists from Italy, Germany, and France are also flocking to the city. It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, and that the chiefs are debating over plans for the restoration of all deposed sovereigns.

MARRIED.

STRONG—HARMS—On the 21st inst., in Chicago, by Prof. Joseph Haven, Franklin F. Strong and Miss Minnie Harms, all of this city.

STEPHENS—HAYWARD—Wednesday, 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. H. Fowler, W. G. Stephens and Ida M. Hayward, both of this city.

DIED.

ROBBINS—At 5 a. m., Feb. 22, 1872, Mrs. Rhoena Robbins (wife of Lyman Robbins, formerly of Westfield, N. Y.), of inflammation of the heart.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house, 380 West Madison-st., Sunday. Notice of time Saturday.

☞ Milwaukee and Buffalo papers please copy.

MAHON—GALLAGHER—Feb. 22, 1872, of consumption, Thomas M. Mahon, aged 42 years. Also Mrs. Eliza Gallagher, sister of deceased's wife, aged 37 years and 8 months.

☞ Hornellsville, N. Y., papers please copy.

HILLOCK—In this city, on Sunday, the 18th inst., by accident, Charles G. Hillock, late of Montreal, Canada, aged 32 years.

Funeral will take place from corner Ashland-av. and Madison-st., to-day, Friday, at half-past 1 o'clock. All friends are respectfully invited to attend.

REID—At Norwood Park, Feb. 20, of congestion of brain, Arthur O. Reid, only son of A. D. Reid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTS WANTED FOR CLEANING CELLARS and removing debris. Leave orders at room 24 Lind's block, or address POWELL & CROCKETT, 1268 State-st. Good city references given.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FREE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

MADAME A. MOREAU, DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly of No. 61 Adams, now at No. 1 Archer-av., corner State.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 382 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—$20,000 WORTH OF GOOD FIRST mortgages on Chicago real estate. W. J. BARNEY, 204 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A NOTARY PUBLIC'S commission. Address, stating terms, L 22, Tribune office.

WILL PAY CASH FOR 100 TONS NO. 1 CAST scrap-iron. G. M. C. BRACKETT, 237 and 239 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO BUY tools and materials of JOHN C. HILTON, 66 West Lake-st. Send for price lists.

WANTED—FEW TEAMS TO DRAW BRICK; steady work. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF REV. GEORGE LEONARD, formerly pastor of Bethel Chapel, on Michigan-av. Address M C, 181 West Harrison-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—$10 REWARD FOR the person giving information of Giovanni Gatti; he left here twelve months ago, for Aurora, Ill.; age 18; small-sized man; he has a brown mark on his left cheek, and a cut on the left arm. Address A. REPETTO, 88 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF FRANCIS James Brady, in Chicago before the fire, was a cigar manufacturer, black eyes and hair, about 27 years old. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother at Geneva, New York.

PERSONAL—A MILLINER, WITH $1,200 CAPITAL, can hear of a splendid chance of going into business in a thriving railroad town near Chicago by addressing HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED REGARDING one M. Joseph, formerly of Howell, Michigan, and lately doing business in Chicago. He can hear of something greatly to his advantage by addressing J J S, 375 West Taylor-st.

PERSONAL—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for the return of papers and books taken from vault in back basement office under Merchants' Insurance Building, and no questions asked. Those papers are of no value to any one except the owner. W. O. PARKE & CO., 116 Monroe-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON LAST SUNDAY, Feb. 18th, one white horse and two-seated rockaway carriage. A liberal reward paid on returning same to HAAS & POWELL, 27 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHIGAN-av., corner of Jackson-st.:
West Jackson-st., house and lot, 40x125 ft; $7,500.
Lincoln-st., two 2-story houses, with lot 24x125 ft; $3,500 each.
Walnut-st., near Paulina, house, and lot 50x130 ft; $5,000.
South Canal-st., three stores with lot 50x125 ft; $15,000.
Park-av., two-story and basement brick, and lot; $6,000.
West Lake-st., near Ann, two-story frame, and lot 25x161; $5,500.
West Monroe-st., fine house, and lot 50x125 ft; fine property; $8,000.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR ROBEY, 97 feet.
Madison, near Heyne, 50 feet, $125 per foot.
Madison, near Loomis, 21 feet, south front.
Madison, near Centre-av., 45 feet.
Madison, near Curtis, 50 feet, very cheap.
Madison-st., 24-foot corner, cheap and easy terms.
Madison, corner State, 10 years' lease, 7 per cent.
Madison-st., 180-foot corner.
Madison-st., 24-foot corner.
Madison, near Wells, 20x100.
Monroe, near Wells, 48x190.
GEO. W. PARENT, Room 56 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—FOR $5,000—HOUSE AND LOT ON Indiana-av.; one on Twenty-ninth-st., near Wabash-av.; one on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.
For $4,500—Cottage and lot on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.; one cottage and lot on Prairie-av.; one two-story house and lot on Jefferson-st., near depot at Hyde Park, and five houses on Lake-av., near depot. Several houses on West Side.
For $6,000—2-story house and good barn, with lot 25x180, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts., $70 per foot, one-third cash. A fine lot on Forest-av., $2,500. Forty lots at foot of Monroe-st., $700; one-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Houses and lots in all parts of the city. J. H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE NICEST RESIDENCE IN the market, for the price. Corner lot on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., with 3-story and basement. Brick house, all modern improvements, sub-cellar, 11 rooms; barn, with room for man, &c. Price, $15,000. HART & BRIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25 or 50 ft on Wabash-av., 50 ft north of corner of Thirtieth-st., at $130 per foot, cash.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25 ft, with new house, $5,500.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25 ft, with good cottage, only $4,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 25 and 50 feet depth, at only $50 a foot.
J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, CONTAINING every improvement; very desirable; east front; large lot; cheap; one-third down, balance five years' time. Inquire on premises, 960 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON LONG TIME AT 6 per cent interest; a good opportunity is here offered for those having small sums of money to spare, as Chicago real estate investments are the best use which can now be made of money; $25 to $50 is all we require cash down. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—89 WARREN-AV., HALF BLOCK from Union Park—Lot, house, and furniture complete; possession immediately; brick house, stone basement, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; price entire, $10,500. Inquire corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st., H. C. CLEMENT.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST. TWO ELEGANT 10-room houses, first-class, all modern improvements; bath-room, etc., on every floor; 2-story and brick basement; fine barns; east of Aberdeen-st.; 50 feet front; $22,000 for the two; a decided bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 83 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—INSIDE CITY AND OUTSIDE FIRE limits, good building lots on California, Polk, Taylor, and other streets convenient to street cars, and on monthly payments; a good opportunity for men of small means. JAMES H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, CHOICE LOT, 48x125 feet, with fine trees and shrubbery, on Belden-av., one block from Lincoln Park, with good house of 8 rooms, and barn; want an offer; must be sold this week. GEO. W. HILL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON JACKSON-st., near Centre-av., 2 story with brick basement, $8,000.
House and lot on Walnut-st., near Wood, $4,000.
Brick House with lot on Washington-st., near Union Park. New, with modern improvements. $10,500.
House and lot on Ellis-av., 80x182, $10,500.
J. R. ANDREWS, Room 4, Nos. 45 & 47 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS ON MICHIGAN-av., corner of Twenty-ninth-st. The whole or part. J. R. ANDREWS, Room 4, Nos. 45 & 47 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR TWO DAYS, 75 feet on Fulton, near Peoria-st. J. R. ANDREWS, Room 4, Nos. 45 & 47 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—550x180 ON WABASH AND MICHIGAN-avs., corner Fifty-sixth-st.
250 feet on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av.
50x125 on Lake-av., near Forty-first-st.
75x178 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first-class house, containing all modern improvements. Will be sold on easy terms.
A. P. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house, No. 148 Thirty-first-st.; has 13 rooms, water, gas, &c.; lot 29x202, with good barn. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, 7 per cent interest. Purchasers building at once need make but small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built house, Nos. 222 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 12 rooms, bath, etc. Terms can be made very easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—50x126 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTING south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers if improved at once.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 81x202 FEET ON corner Thirty-eighth-st., on very easy terms.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-third-st.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-seventh-st.
Desirable residences and residence property in South Division a specialty.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW BRICK RESIDENCE on one of the avenues near Thirty-second-st., very cheap; easy terms; possession given at once; must be sold without delay. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MORGAN AND SANGAMON-sts., in the Egan Garden Block. To purchasers who will build in accordance with improvements now upon the property, long time will be given and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SWELL-FRONT three-story and basement, with high cellar, marble-front dwelling, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; at a bargain; with gas fixtures and some furniture, new and in first-class condition. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEW, all modern improvements, No. 67 Vincennes-av. Price $5,000, and encumbrance $4,000. Inquire at 231 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND school, 1 block outside new fire limits; 5 years' credit without any cash payment. To secure a homestead in first-class neighborhood, apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots next where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st., 25x126. Price $2,500 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance $500 per year. HENRY F. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 780 WABASH-av., lot 50x160 feet. Apply to 90 Market-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO NEW 2-story and basement-brick houses, Mansard roof, 14 rooms each, and lots on Monroe-st., near Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—83x108 FEET, WEST front, on Clark-st., north of Twelfth. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.—EAST FRONT, ON Third-av., near Polk. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. AND THIRTIETH-sts.—150x180 feet, northeast corner of Indiana and Thirtieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.:
Eighteenth-st., near Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick house and lot; all modern improvements, $9,500.
Cottage Grove-av., 2-story frame, and lot 33x130 feet, $3,500.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHIGAN-av., corner of Jackson-st.
CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Franklin-st., north of Madison, 40x131 ft.
Rush-st., corner of Michigan-st., 120x100 ft.
Wabash-av., south of Monroe, 20 ft front.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-STORY frame house of 11 rooms, and lot 42x150 feet, No. 508 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 YEARS' LEASE OF STORE, AND dwelling above, size of store, 25x50, on Madison-st., near Aberdeen. Terms: $2,500 cash, and $45 rent per month; buildings nearly new; possession May 1, 1872. Address C 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP, THIS week, first-class stone-front house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Easy terms. Also, splendid swell-front brick, north of Twenty-second-st., with brick barn, and lot 25x200 feet; fine bargain. S. DELAMATER, 167 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25 FEET EAST FRONT, on Wabash-av., by 180 feet in depth, near Twenty-sixth-st. Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Agent, 55 Market-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE residences on the avenues and fine suburban homes to dispose of. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st., house on leased ground, two-story and basement; elegant condition; rents for nearly $2,000, over eight years' lease. Price, with $2,000 worth of furniture, $5,000. 764 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., FRAME COTTAGE and lot, 795 West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST. TEN LOTS ON INDIANA-st., outside fire-limits. Price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS, each 25x178 feet, north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—3-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, brick basement and lot, 50x173 feet, east front on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house of 4 rooms and lot, 40 feet front, No. [illegible] Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VANBUREN AND SANGAMON.—Dwelling house and lot, [illegible] feet, corner of VanBuren and Sangamon-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—45x120 FEET, southwest corner of Madison and Winchester. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st. Hyde Park property, 100x130 feet, northeast corner of Fifty-first and Madison-st. Choice residence property.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—neat frame cottage house of 7 rooms and lot 25 feet front, corner of Walnut and Leavitt. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS ON HARRISON, Flournoy, Polk, Ewing, California, and other streets, just outside of fire limits. Only $50 to $100 cash, balance on long time and in easy payments. J. D. WALLACE, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av. I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved property, [illegible] city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, 100x175, corner Harrison-st. and Fourth-av. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 21 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—TWO STORES, nearly new, offices above; three years' ground lease; east of Centre-av. Cheap for cash. C. W. WAITE, 264 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS NEAR MILWAUKEE-av. and Central Park, $275 each, terms easy. 5 lots on Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av., Oakland, $50 per foot.
16 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near car shops; bargain. Lot at Hyde Park, near depot, on Fifty-seventh-st., $600.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, in Evanston, with large grounds, well improved, near the lake shore; a very fine barn and outbuildings; known as the Greenleaf property. R. FOWLER, 11 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.; One of the most complete and beautiful residences in Cook County, located in Hyde Park, near depot and dummy, 2½ acres, thoroughly improved. Large house, well built, containing all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. Cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, fernery, &c. Also, one of the best located places in Kenwood, close to depot; fine grounds, well improved, 200x312. House well built, containing all modern improvements. Also, a beautiful place in Oakland. Either of these places will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FOR VILLA LOTS or residences in Highland Park. Apply to S. T. KING, 7 Central Union Building.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 13 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4½ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A store, lot and stable, opposite railroad depot, at Loda, Ill. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance in four yearly payments. Also, a house and lot, with seven rooms, garden, fruit trees, &c. Address,
J. F. HERRICK, Loda, Ill.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR RENT—LARGE farm in Southern Minnesota; 80-acre farm in Jefferson County, Ill.; flour-mill and saw-mill in Central Wisconsin; fine cranberry farms, more profitable than grain lands; also, large tracts of cotton lands in Arkansas, and other property; will exchange all or separately for Chicago property, a mercantile or manufacturing business. WILLIAMS, 133 West Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NEW LARGE RESIDENCE, MODERN improvements, pleasant location, 12 acres, good garden, 4 acres clover; 3-story barn, 20 rods from depot. Hobart is a live town. Monthly commutation to Chicago, $10.50. Terms accommodating, $10,000. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, A good farm, with brick house and orchard, 80 rods from a milk station. Also, a good improved farm of 80 acres for sale or exchange, near Geneseo, Henry County, Ill. Address at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$25,000 IMPROVED South Side property for a good farm and some cash. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., room 8.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$50,000 WORTH OF IMPROVED business property in Chicago. Send description and price to W. J. BARNEY, 204 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER LOT, 50 FEET, outside the fire limits, between Chicago-av. and Kinzie-sts. The greater part or all cash will be paid. Address M, 100 West Water-st.

WANTED—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR subdivision, within 15 miles of Chicago. I. S. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 75 TO 100 FEET ON OR near Twelfth-st. and Third-av., for mission purposes. Address, stating lowest price, W 42, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A fine stock of goods, in a flourishing town on railroad, 50 miles west of Chicago; first-rate chance to get an old-established business. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—WILL TRADE 480 acres choice wood land in Scott County, Missouri, (mile below Price's Landing on Mississippi River) for any kind of goods that will sell in a new country. Address till April 1, J. W. POLLOCK, Wisner, Cuming County, Neb.

GROCERY STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES; small stock; cheap lease, 4½ years. Will exchange for team and balance in money. Address L. M. FILLEY, 122 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—75x160 FEET ON MICHIGAN-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., for good residence on one of the avenues.
Good brick house on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., for vacant lot at Oakland.
Hotel property at Joliet, for Chicago property.
3 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near car shops, for house and lot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., with good house and lot, in a flourishing town on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for good city real estate or good farm, or will sell at a discount for cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS piano for crockery or glassware, or for a horse and buggy. Inquire at 83 Archer-av., up stairs.

WANTED—20 TO 40 ACRES NEAR OR JOINING the city limits, north or west, for manufacturing purposes by a stock company, in exchange for improved property and stock in said company. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., room 8.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR FOUR BARRELS of flour, the handsomest set of ladies' gold ear-drops and pin. Address CHARLES, 341 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A FIRST-CLASS brick residence, a large lot with shade-trees, for Chicago unimproved, or very near limits. Address, P. O. Box 266, Waukegan.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRUMBS SWEPT UP, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. The sale steadily increasing. His most popular and best effort. Send for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., General Agents for the West, 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the Great Conflagration, Chicago its Past, Present and Future, in the German language; also for Plain Home Talks and Medical Common Sense, Dr. Foote's new and wonderful work, the best selling books published. Address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 185 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF JAMES Fisk. A complete history of his life and exploits from a pedlar boy to a king among financiers. His triumph and failures. How he lived and how he died. Price by mail, 50 cents. Terms liberal. Address, WM. FLINT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WOMAN AS WIFE and Mother by Prof. Henry Chevasse, M. D., of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and one of the greatest physicians in the world. Send for circulars, and see our terms and full descriptions. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR PATENT COMBINATION Views. Canvassers for fire-books and Court House bells can add these, to great profit. Sample and catalogue mailed for 25 cents. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE ALDINE," the finest illustrated paper in the world. Agent's supplement, giving terms, &c., sent on application to H. R. THOMPSON, General Western Agent, 499 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—IN every town for an easy business paying $30 a week on small capital. Call early, or send 25c for sample. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING, AT 10 A. M.—30 head of horses, wagons of all kinds. Look for good bargains. Bring in your stock, if you want it sold. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF DRAUGHT horses weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs.; also some common horses. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harman-court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE PAIR OF HEAVY draught horses and one pair of mules, also one express horse. At 147 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD HORSE; ALSO ONE SET of light double harness. M. GRAFF, 59 and 61 Market-st.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF HEAVY DRAUGHT, express, and driving horses, at PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HEAVY HORSE, LUMBER WAGON and harness. Apply at 80 Canal-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—FIFTY HORSES AND MULES; good work horses, driving horses, nice pair of ponies; cheap at 58 West Jackson-st. Hostler wanted.

FOR SALE—A SADDLE HORSE, ALSO DRIVES well in harness. Apply to A. M. GILBERT & CO., 125½ Michigan-av.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE AN OPEN OR top buggy, phaeton, democrat or road wagon, harness, blankets, &c., go to FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., Lake Front. They sell at prices cheaper than any other house in the West.

WANTED—A HORSE SIX YEARS OLD, DARK color, weight about 1000 pounds, used to the city, well broke to saddle and harness, perfectly sound, gentle to handle, and fearless. Parties having such for sale for cash, please send description and price to W. H. W., 117 Park-av.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BOOK AND job printing business. The advertiser is not a printer, but has and controls a large amount of work. Has also some $12,000 worth of material which he wishes to remove to this city from the East. No application will be considered except the party is a practical man, understanding all branches of the printing business, and having some capital. To such an extra inducement is offered. Address K 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CARPENTERS AND builders—Wanted, partner in a first-class building business, well established shop, and all conveniences all ready for work, with long acquaintance and custom. Address, for one week, A 62, Tribune office, with real name and address.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL INVEST $800 or $900 in any business, with either lady or gentleman; it matters not what kind, if it will pay. Say when to call. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-FOURTH interest in a large manufacturing business. One having a thorough knowledge of hardware preferred. Capital required, $5,000. Address K 73, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—CAPITALISTS TO INVEST in a first-class business as profitable as any in Chicago. Address F 16, Tribune office, with references.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER wishes to connect himself with a man who is doing a commission business. Can furnish best of references, and some money. Address F 78, Tribune office, stating name and place of business, for three days.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE STEINWAY PIANO, WITH carved legs; has been used but very little; will be sold at a bargain. The instrument is in every respect as good as new. Apply at 248 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, NEARLY new; also a green velvet-covered lounge. 1187 Prairie-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD SECONDHAND furniture, bedroom sets, &c. Address Mr. CHARLES, 34 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STANDARD HALL, SUNDAY afternoons and evenings. Inquire at Box-office, from 12 to 12.

TO RENT—NO. 14 STATE-ST., FOUR-STORY and basement brick store. Now ready for occupancy. Inquire of O. R. GLOVER, or F. H. WINSTON, 399 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, southwest corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—HALL OVER 238 AND 240 SOUTH Clark-st., 52x120 feet, high ceilings, 5 foot entrance. Also, lofts to rent. S. R. HAVES, 1023 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SPACIOUS LOFT, 47x90, NO. 63 and 65 South Canal-st. Inquire at FRANK BROS', 184 and 186 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE ONE LARGE ROOM TO rent, with power, and will rent a few small lathes. Also, an office, and place for storage. FORD MANFG CO., 59 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE LARGE FIREPROOF building, 475 Wabash-av. Inquire at the building, Room No. 4.

TO RENT—THREE NICE NEW OFFICES, TOGETHER or separate; also basement, at 46 South Desplaines-st. H. C. MOREY, 116 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS 278 AND 280 South Water-st., head of Market, together or separate; also offices above. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BANK OR INSURANCE OFFICE, near corner Canal and Madison-sts. Bank counter and fixtures for sale. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR IN T. W. BAXTER'S Building, foot of West Washington-st., suitable for storage purposes; also second and third floors of store 139 South Water-st., and desk room in office. Apply to J. & H. CHAPMAN, 182 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS USES—THE BRICK block 942, 944, and 946 Wabash-av., northeast corner of Twenty-first-st., together or separately. Apply at 961 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LIGHT BASEMENT, PARTLY furnished, suitable for office or housekeeping, at 506 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, the second and third floors of the Grand Block, on State-st., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., containing about 50 rooms, suitable for a hotel or large boarding house; will be leased for three to five years. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT, FIRST AND third floors in a building near Field, Leiter & Co's new wholesale store; the best location in the city for jobbing trade. Apply to BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 742 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 71, AND OFFICE ROOMS over 71 South Canal-st., from the 1st of May, 1872. O. A. CRARY, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—FOR OFFICES, TWO FRONT ROOMS, on second floor, brick building No. 119 West Washington-st. Inquire at Interior office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES—NOW building—20x80, 40x80, or 60x80, three stories and basement; marble front, plate-glass windows; on State-st., near Van Buren-st., best location now in the city. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av., house No. 7 Park-row, completely and finely furnished; has a billiard table. A first-class tenant is wanted. Apply only at this office.

TO RENT—A LARGE COTTAGE, WITH BARN. Immediate possession. Apply at 80 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN, SOUTH Side. Only parties wishing to buy the furniture need call or address DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—14-ROOM HOUSE, with barn, on Fullerton-av.; also three cottages on West Side for sale. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—11 ROOM 2 STORY HOUSE, SOUTH Side, good location, all or part; also, large barn, or part of it, South Side. Money to loan. W. K. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 12 ROOMS, BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., on Prairie-av. J. H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

TO RENT—AN OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, on Michigan-av., or for sale for $15,000—$500 down and $50 monthly until paid for. S. & E. A. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 177 Twenty-first-st., between Cottage Grove-av. and Burnside.

TO RENT—CLEAN, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, at 50 and 75 cents per night, or $3 to $4 per week, at Mauzy's European Hotel, 192 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 11 South Canal-st., consisting of 5 rooms, to be rented singly or en suite; a favorable lease will be given. Inquire at Room 1, 11 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, COMFORTABLY furnished, with fire, gas, and attendance; good references given and desired; terms reasonable; 374 Michigan-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., near Canal, a store. Address H 35, Tribune office, stating size, terms, and time it will be vacant.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, between Michigan-av. and State-st., north of Twenty-second-st. Address Box 79.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED cottage, or four rooms, in a pleasant place, suitable for housekeeping. Address T 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SIX ROOMS OR A COTTAGE, unfurnished, on the West Side, north of Van Buren-st., and east of Union Park. Address N 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A small cottage, West Division. Rent not to exceed $20. Address T 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, immediately, or May 1, a small cottage, or part of house. South Side preferred. Must be convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, with particulars, S 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, FOR ensuing year. We have customers wishing to engage such. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING apartment, near St. Caroline's-court, by a single gentleman, who intends taking meals at above hotel. Address G W B, Tremont House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN with undoubted references wishes a furnished room, with or without board, in a private family or business block. Address U 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, SIX rooms within a mile of Court House; rent not to exceed $35. Address M 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR cottage, with about 7 rooms. Must be on a good street, and in good neighborhood. Possession wanted between now and May 1. A. LOEB & BRO., 84 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PORTION OF A FLOOR for manufacturing purposes, in some well located building where I can have an opportunity to put in an elevator. Address D 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen, convenient to Madison and Halsted-sts. Address, with terms, P 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, PLEASANTLY situated, for housekeeping, by a young married couple. South Side preferred. Address, stating location and price, K 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL NEAT STORE in good location (or half of store) for the jewelry business. Address or call 494 State-st., up stairs. E. A. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH TEN rooms, South Side, near depot, between Thirty-first-st. and Hyde Park. Rent moderate. Address O 89, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AN IRON OR ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE, nearly new. Cause for selling, I am in other business and have no use for a lathe. Address H. S. WENTWORTH, Niles, Mich.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BRANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' single machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS, SURFACERS, resawing machines and wood lathes, low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 11 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A 30-HORSE boiler, and 20-horse engine, with all connections complete; also, smoke-stack, furnace, brick, and long 14-inch belt, if desired. Apply at office of the Gilmore Stone Dressing Company, Washington-st., just west of Market.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF STURTEVANT pressure and exhaust blowers on hand.
Portable and stationary engines, boilers, and saw mills.
Planers and matchers, surface planers, moulding, tenoning, sticking, foot and power mortisers, scroll saws, hand matchers, polishing and boring machines.
The Universal Wood-worker; every shop should have one.
Engine lathes, iron planers, drills, chuck hand lathes, foot lathes, saw arbors.
Stave cutters, stave jointers, equalizers, heading sawing machines, heading turners, heading planers, heading jointers.
Brown's valves—the most desirable valve made—a full assortment kept on hand.
Heavy car railroad machinery, shingle machines, portable forges, shafting, hangers, pulleys, couplings, collars.
Cracker machinery, full sets on hand; counter shafts, leather and rubber belting, rubber hose, files, saws, emery wheels, governors, all sizes.
Parties will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing, as we are confident we can supply you with just what you want. Circulars sent on application to Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE 20-foot bed 24 inch swing. One 10-foot bed 24 inch swing. Two 10 foot bed 20 inch swing. Two 8 foot bed 18 inch swing. Two 6-foot bed 18 inch swing. Two 6-foot bed 14 inch screw cutting engine lathes. One 4-foot bed, one 8-foot bed, two 6-foot bed, two 4-foot bed, iron planers. All sizes drill presses and belt cutters at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SUGAR MAKERS, WE HAVE A consignment of sap pails; will sell cheap. J. F. [illegible], dealers (at wholesale) in wooden and willow ware, 48 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TO BOOKBINDERS—TWO GOOD double ruling machines, (for ruling both sides at once) now in use, at Springfield, Mass., low. Address Bay State Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., or Cameron, Amberg, Hoffman & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FRESH COW AND CALF 4 DAYS old; will be sold for $35 if called for to-day. Can be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CANAL BOAT. WILL the gentleman who called on us on the 22d please call again, as we have one now that will suit him. LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHROMOS, SUITABLE for office, parlor, or sample room. RILEY, 265 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IRON FENCE, 30 FEET long. Apply at 146 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A SET OF TINNER'S TOOLS. Inquire at 169 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF RESTAURANT fixtures, with bar, at 223 Michigan-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK WANTED—200,000 GOOD OLD BRICK. Apply to W. ILLETT, 243 Warren-av.

WANTED—BRICK—100,000 CLEANED OLD brick for cash. Address A 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN; wages $2.00 per day. Only a part of the fare required cash, the company paying the other part. Apply early to ANDREW C. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOT OVER 20 years of age, who is willing to work for a small salary, in a first-class office, where he will have opportunity to learn office work thoroughly. Address X 82, Tribune office. Give references.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN ALL LARGE towns and cities, the attention of land agents, speculators, attorneys, and Postmasters, to whom we can give permanent employment and satisfactory pay. Address, with stamp, T. COFFIN & CO., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THAT UNDERSTANDS the China, glass and crockery trade thoroughly, to take charge of retail department. Address, with references, C 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN CAN FIND PROFITABLE employment in the city by calling soon on A. RAY, 220 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS. To such only, unusual inducements can be offered. State when and where to be seen, and address V 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN, ONE acquainted with the paint and oil business, and can command a good trade. Address D 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to call and examine our new corn-sheller. Shells six bushels per hour. Retails at $1.50. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 135 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin; twelve months' work. Free fare. Agent goes with the men. Apply at 532 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, NOT afraid to rely partly on his ability for salary. Room 51, Central Union Block.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY ABOUT 15 TO 18 years old, to work in a restaurant; one that understands the business and can get around spry. Call at 31 West Lake-st.

WANTED—20 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 10 choppers; free fare. Apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN, 230 East Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin; free fare, also 50 wood choppers for Michigan and Indiana. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN; must be acquainted with the wholesale liquor business, and command prompt paying country trade; others need not apply. Call or address J. D. AARON, 225 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful in an office and running errands. One living with his parents preferred. Address in own handwriting, T 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEAMSTER TO make a draft team of a pair of young horses. A good man with No. 1 city references may apply to KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, 17 Arnold-st.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MALE NURSE for St. Luke's Hospital; none but those who have had experience in hospitals need apply. Call at the Hospital, Indiana-av., south of Fourteenth-st., at 2 p. m.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY OR A YOUNG MAN to learn dentistry. Apply at LEWIS' Dental Office, 248 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

WANTED—TWO BARN MEN AT 267 WEST Lake-st. W. M. RUSSELL.

Trades.

WANTED—TINSMITHS AND GALVANIZED iron-cornice makers. Apply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—WOOD TURNERS, AT 497 NORTH Wells-st.

WANTED—SHIRT CUTTER, ACCUSTOMED TO cut with knife. Address, giving name, experience, and references, W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—4 GOOD HORSE-COLLAR MAKERS, at 49 West Randolph-st. ORTMAYER, LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE WOOD workmen immediately at 148 Michigan-av. Will give good wages and steady employment to the right kind of men.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MOULDER AND A first-class pattern-maker at the Rock Island Iron Works. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, AT 390 West Madison-st. Best of references required.

WANTED—A MACHINIST, TO WORK ON A foot lathe. See RICHARDSON, Room 1, 117 Third-av. In from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF WAX flowers, at 132 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, and understands his business, will find a good situation by addressing DOUSMAN HOUSE, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS, joiners and painters who will board with their employer, at 983 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY WHO HAS BEEN working at plain japanning. Apply at 49 Meridian-st., rear of 155 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN A STATIONARY engine in the city; a machinist preferred, one not afraid of work. Address for two days, stating where interview may be had, K 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER TO GO to a city in Minnesota, on a salary and an interest in the business. Address W 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 BRICKLAYERS AND 20 CARPENTERS; can find steady work at the corner of Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS AT 412 WEST Madison-st. W. BAKER & CO.

WANTED—A BOY AT 149 SOUTH CANAL-ST. to attend bar. Experience required.

WANTED—A CIGARMAKER, A GOOD WORKMAN can find employment by addressing D. S. MARSH, or calling at the Register office, South Bend, Ind.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN; AND ONE who can make himself useful about the house. Best references required. Apply at 65 Third-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS, AT 65 WEST Washington-st., up-stairs. WILSON BROS.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK IMMEDIATELY, at Florence Place Hotel, 1030 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES CAN FIND easy and profitable employment in the city by calling soon on A. RAY, 220 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IRONERS, THOSE accustomed to new shirts preferred; also good wash women. Apply at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, 157 Dearborn-st., opposite the old Post Office.

WANTED—10 GOOD IRONERS AT ORIENTAL Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN HAIR WORK. Address L M, 584 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a motherless baby two weeks old, at their own home. Apply at POOL'S Garden, 97 Oakley-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPANIONABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, competent and willing to take principal care of a young child, and assist in light housework. Address Mrs. WILLARD, Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. German preferred. Apply at 9 South Curtis-st., with references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman to take care of a child 18 months old. Must be well recommended. Apply at 494 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing. Apply at 162 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GOOD CHAMBERMAID AT 32 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework in a private family at Evanston. Norwegian preferred. A good, competent, steady girl will find a good home and receive good wages. Call at northwest corner Church and Ridge-sts., Evanston, or at office of WALKER & TAYLOR, 96 West Washington-st., Chicago, Friday, at 3 o'clock p. m., or Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 141 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Apply, with references, at 170 Warren-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS GIRLS, FOR dining-room, chamber, and laundry work. 590 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL IN A PRIVATE family. One who can run a sewing machine. Apply at 812 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 790 WABASH-AV.—TWO GOOD, competent girls, one to do kitchen-work, and the other as chambermaid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl for a small family. Apply after 9 o'clock at R. LUDWIG'S, 25 Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR Swede girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 172 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WELL RECOMMENDED to do housework for small family; family go to Riverside March 1. E. B. CLARK, 211 South Green.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING GIRL TO DO general housework; liberal wages. Apply at 253 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan avs.

WANTED—AT NO. 24 GROVELAND PARK, Cottage Grove, a German, English or Scotch woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family. Wages will be made satisfactory to a capable and efficient woman.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework in first-class private families and boarding houses. Apply to Mrs. THOMPSON, 1061 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN the kitchen; English or Swede preferred. Apply at 40 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. CALL for two days at 17 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 282 Forquer-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 1206 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; German or Norwegian preferred. 780 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl. Apply at 65 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM and chamber work of a small family. Apply at 229 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE hands, at 23 South Canal-st. THOMAS, LAZEAR & HAYDEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, TO whom good wages will be paid. Address, with references and terms, Box 334, Manchester, Iowa. Also first-class dressmaker wanted.

WANTED—HANDS TO MAKE LADIES' scarfs; milliners preferred. Apply at 330 West Erie-st., corner Noble.

WANTED—HANDS TO MAKE BOYS' AND children's clothing. None but good hands need apply. SALKEY & CO., 154 Michigan-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES AT A great sacrifice, to close business. We offer for cash our entire stock of new and second-hand sewing machines, consisting of Grover & Baker, Wood, Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Ætna at prices that will insure an immediate sale. Call soon, if you would secure a bargain. 195 West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 367 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

INSTRUCTION.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nissen-Allemagne, of Paris, 15 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

PROF. DELOULME, 342 WEST MADISON-ST. Piano, Singing, French, Latin, $4 a month. Ladies' singing class, $3 a month. Use of piano.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman, by an experienced man with a favorable acquaintance with the hardware, drug, and furniture dealers in the Northwest; has a few thousand dollars to invest, if it can be well placed. Address C 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST OR PORTER. Can write a plain hand. References given if required. Address C 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY WHO IS not afraid of work, in a wholesale house. Address F 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN just arrived from Edinburgh, Scotland; highest references. Address DRUMMOND, 295 South Jefferson-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, honest, and reliable bookkeeper. Parties requiring the services of such a person, address B 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience in a wholesale or retail grocery store. Best of references. Address L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk; have had several years' experience in the coal business; willing to work, and references furnished if required. Address T O, 127 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN the lumber business; have had twelve years' experience in this city with one firm; could loan my employer $1,000. Address O 47, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a retail grocery store; has had over five years' experience. Address L T B, 27 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands shipping and bookkeeping would like a situation with some good lumber concern; not afraid of work. Address N 34, Tribune branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT or inspector of brick work; best of references. Address INSPECTOR, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED pressman. One who understands Hoe cylinder, and Gorden and Wells jobbers, and with a little practice could become accustomed to any make of press. Is a practical machinist and engineer, and can do all repairing, in either press or engine room. Inventor of one of the best roller composition in use. Recommendations desired and furnished. Permanent employment wanted. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO writes a plain hand desires copying of any description that she can do at home. B N, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work in a private family. Apply at 552 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small family. Call at 186 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD girls, one as cook, and the other as second girl, in a private family. Apply at 29 Wright-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LADIES' FURNISHING STORE, DOING splendid cash business, in a thriving railroad town, 40 miles from Chicago, for sale cheap. Price, $1,200 cash. Address HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FIRST-CLASS CARPENTER, builder, or business man that can command from $1,500 to $2,000 cash or good security, to engage in the exclusive sale and control of a manufactured article, that is an actual necessity in every dwelling, (old or new). Parties seeking business will find this offers an opportunity seldom met with; business A No. 1, and will pay from $500 to $1,000 per month cash, in this city. Call on G. S. LACEY, Westminster Hotel, No. 871 Wabash-av., from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 4 to 5 p. m., to-day, where samples can be seen, and full particulars obtained.

A STEAM MILL, WAGON AND BLACKSMITH shops, especially adapted to the manufacture of agricultural implements, for sale. A good point for business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address, HOLLAND & FERGURSON, Rockford, Ill.

A LONG AND WELL-ESTABLISHED GOOD-paying restaurant for sale. Or will do for any other business. Call and see for yourself, at 210 Milwaukee-av.

A RETAIL STORE DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS for sale, with over a year's lease. Best location on West Madison-st. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. Fine opportunity for one desiring a good business or store. Address H 85, Tribune office.

A CHANCE FOR MAN AND WIFE WITH $200 to make $4,000 a year, at 502 South State-st. Business established.

A SALOON, WITH LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 West Twelfth-st.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVE, AND tinware for sale. An old established house, with a good trade. Good reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire of BRADNER & TIPTON, Bloomington, Ill.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWELRY business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

BARBER SHOP UNDER ST. JAMES HOTEL for sale, also sample room in one of the stores. Command the hotel trade as well as street trade.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE (half or whole interest), splendid location, doing the best business in the city, and can be largely increased. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address L & R, Decatur, Ill.

CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED IN BUSINESS, where profits are daily $20 net; long established, cash business. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—A SMALL FOUNDRY, a good trade, plenty of work, best location in city. A rare chance for parties wishing to engage in a legitimate, paying business. Address U 52, Tribune office.

I HAVE $750 WORTH OF DESIRABLE DRY goods and notions that I will sell for $500 cash. B. MAUZY, 192 West Lake-st.

LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE—IN a good location. Will give a good trade. Inquire at 92 South Clinton-st.

NOTICE—TO BRICK-MAKERS, A SPLENDID chance for a brick-yard, within 10 rods of railroad and water transportation. For particulars address C. HENRY, Manlius, Allegan County, Michigan; or J B A, L-C R B Car Works, Chicago.

PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE restaurant or dining-room business can learn of a splendid opportunity by enquiring at MAUZY'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, 192 West Lake-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store for sale. Will give a lease to the right man. Address V 96, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A patented business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THAT amount, and his time, can learn of something that might suit. 110 West Madison-st., Room [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—SECOND STORY front room, with board, fire and gas, for two; unfurnished, $18; furnished, $20.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GOOD-SIZED, WELL-furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board, on reasonable terms.

494 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished room suitable for two gentlemen with board. Day boarders accommodated.

521 MADISON-ST., UNION PARK HOTEL—Suites of unfurnished rooms to rent, with board; references required.

675 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

755 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room to rent with board, to gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen. Hot and cold water. Heated by furnace. Day-boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, JUST OPENING AT Stump's new block, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., commanding splendid view of lake.—To rent, with board, rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. F. LATSHAW, No. 659 South State-st., Rooms 1 and 2. M. M. POTTER, proprietor.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st. $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH GOOD SIZED ROOM, COMFORTABLY furnished; cheerful society; and where he can feel at home, in a comparatively private family, by an elderly gentleman. Address H. H., 70 Market-st., Chicago.

BOARD—WITH SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS (or alcove) for gentleman and wife on South Side, east of State-st., with a refined family. Address, with location, ATTORNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman in desirable location. Address N 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO YOUNG MEN, east of Centre-av., north of Van Buren-st., south of Lake-st.; in a house with modern improvements. Address, stating terms, location, etc., O 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MAN, WIFE, TWO CHILDREN, and nurse; West Side, between Halsted and Ada-sts. Address K 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN ON WEST Side, within four blocks of Canal and Washington-sts. Terms moderate. Address N 26, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), for a term of years; ($5,000 for one year) for rebuilding or other purposes, made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT rates, on 3 or 5 years' time, by WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON UNIMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago or Cook County. Purchase money mortgages bought. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 384 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 10 PER CENT, IN SUMS of from $1,000 to $10,000, on Chicago real estate. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, real estate and loan brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silverware, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property, 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, LONG or short time, on good city securities. Secured paper bought and sold. H. LOWY, 341 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON LONG OR SHORT TIME. Second mortgages, lease-hold, and real estate securities. C. B. HAGERTY, 114 West Madison-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF years, on unencumbered city real estate security, at 10 per cent interest. Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Agent, 55 Market-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, long or short time, real estate security. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 461 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 200 FT. on Market-st., between Quincy and Jackson, west front. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 109 W. Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A CORNER lot, 100x100, near Twelfth and Clinton-sts. Inquire at 97 West Madison-st., in basement.

TO LEASE—30X120 ON STATE, OPPOSITE THE new Palmer Hotel, for 20 years. No revaluation. Call or address B. GROSSMAN, 129 Ellis-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON Michigan-av., in burned district, 40 ft by 180. Lot all clear of debris. Call or address TYLER & FRENCH, 280 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MAYHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases at no pay. 135 West Madison-st.